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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 118 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 18, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Congress President's Appeal To Labour

Join The Congress And Strengthen Its Hands

REMOVE INTERNAL DISSENSIONS

Warning Against Abuse Of Congress: No Success Possible Without Mutual Co-operation

Nearly 25,000 people, most of them workers, were present at the 15th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which commenced its deliberations on Sunday evening at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

Besides the Kamgar Maidan, which was a seething mass of humanity, all the balconies and roofs of the adjoining buildings were filled with men and women, witnessing the proceedings of the Congress. More than usual interest was evinced in this session because of the presence of the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who conveyed to those assembled, the sympathy and fraternal greetings of the Indian National Congress.

While a platform had been erected for seating the leaders, a special rostrum with loud-speaker arrangements had been constructed for speakers who addressed the huge gathering.

For about an hour before the proceedings started, workers, who had received physical training in "akhadas" gave a demonstration of physical feats.

PERSONS PRESENT

Among those that were present, were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Shankerrao Deo, S. A. Brelvi, Hariharnath Sharma, Jaiprakash Narain, B. N. Sanyal, B. K. Mukherji, Shibnath Bannerji, Indulal Yagnik, Achut Patwardhan, G. V. Deshmukh, N. S. Hardiker, Rajani Mukerji, Mohanlal, Yusuf Meherally, M. R. Masani, S. K. Patil, Inamdar, S. A. Dange, Fazal Karim, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Oka, Khedgiker, Gunottam Hatheesingh and Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of workers' songs.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, Chairman of the Reception Committee was cheered when he got up the rostrum, to welcome the delegates. His announcement that the Congress President has expressed his wish to be called "Bhai Jawaharlal" instead of "Pandit Jawaharlal" was received with cheers.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji ("nee" Miss Kara), President of the T. U. Congress, was garlanded by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and got up the rostrum, amidst continued applause. Her references to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were vociferously cheered. (Her speech appears on another page).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech was heard with pin-drop silence by the workers.

MESSAGES OF GREETINGS

The following are some of the messages that were received for the T. U. Congress:—

The International Secretary of the League Against Imperialism in the course of greetings to the T. U. C. says: "League Against Imperialism pledges itself to strive to give the fullest possible publicity to the conditions of Indian workers which is worsening progressively. . . . . We recognise that while the coloured peoples are held in bondage the world will remain in perpetual danger of war."

Mr. V. V. Giri of the National Federation of Trade Unions, says that the Trade Unions whether belonging to the Right, Left or the Centre have come to realise, to their cost, that they should endeavour for a United Front to combat organised Capitalist offensive. He welcomed cent per cent the structural Unity.

Other messages were from the Employees' Union, Calcutta; the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Mayor of Bombay and All-India Press Workers' Conference, the Congress Socialist Party, the Labour Party of Bengal and other organisations.

The Congress President was lustily cheered by 25,000 workers when he got up the rostrum at the A. I. T. U. Congress, at Kamgar maidan, on Sunday, to give the fraternal greetings of the Indian National Congress. He was garlanded on behalf of the All-India Press Workers' Union, whose office he will be visiting on Tuesday morning.

In the course of his speech, the President said that though he had been in the City for the last three days, and had been addressing several meetings, the primary engagement to fulfil which he came to the city was to take part in the deliberations of the Trade Union Congress sessions. He felt that he was one of them. He was chosen as President of the T.U.C. a few years ago. Though he did not do much work for workers' organisation, yet he had always been thinking about it. He could not do anything because he did not have an opportunity to do so, having been mostly in jail for the last several years. In the province from which he came the acutest problem was the Kisan Problem. The United Provinces did not have many factories, but the agrarian problem was very acute there. Though primarily the two problems might look differently, ultimately both of them were the same.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

Continuing, President Jawaharlal said that he had come to the T.U.C. session as President of the Indian National Congress to convey the sympathy and greetings of the Congress to the workers. During the last few years, the Congress had been putting up a fight against a powerful Imperialism. The biggest and the largest organisation in the country to-day was the Indian National Congress.

Hitherto the working class organization had not taken their due share in the fight for political freedom which the Congress had been carrying out. That was deplorable. The Congress was fighting the battle of the workers. Hence, the workers should make it a point to join the Congress and strengthen its hands. It was essential that they should think out ways and means of keeping contact between the two organisations. There was difference between the two organisations. One contained purely working class people, while the other consisted of all kinds of people. Even the workers could join the Indian National Congress, while none other but a worker could join the T.U.C. It was the Indian National Congress and it was through the Congress that the National struggle had been carried on. The T.U.C. might create a revolutionary mentality in the country. But unfortunately revolutions did not come about by the mere shouting of revolutionary slogans. They came about through some tangible work. The problems facing the country could not be easily solved, but once the big problem of achieving Independence was solved, all the other problems get solved automatically.

REMOE INTERNAL DISSENSIONS

Continuing he said that the Indian National Congress had been putting up fight against heavy odds. Its power had increased gradually. But it was essentially gradually. But it was essential that radicals with a revolutionary mentality should enter the Congress to further strengthen the Congress. To do that it was essential that the radicals should set about removing differences amon gthemselves. The I. N.C. and the T.U.C. could not become one, but contacts could be established between the two organisations. Durinu the last 6 or 7 years the speaker had been working and thinking with a view to bring both the organisations closer.

Referring to the differences inside the T.U.C., the President of the Congress said that they began while he was the President of the T.U.C., and unfortunately they still existed. The reasons for such differences between the two sections of the T.U.C. were many. There were two ways of running the Trade Union movement. One was to revolutionary—the way which was advocated by one sectio nof the T.U.C. which wanted politics also to be included in its work; while the other way and the one followed by the other section was to run them on purely economic lines without having to do anything to do with politics. Now then, it was for the workers themselves to think about the two ways, and after being convinced of the way that they wished to follow, should ask their leaders to do so. Leaders had very little time to think about it. They were engaged in their leadership.

FACING DUAL REPRESSION.

Panditji then referred to the repression in the country, and said that there was as much repression against the workers as against the rest of the people in the country. The workers had to bear another

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 2)

CHINA'S CURRENCY

Three Measures To Assure Premanency Of Independent System

NANKING, May 17.

Mr. Kung, Finance Minister, announced three measures intended to assure permanency of China's independent currency system, not linked with any foreign monetary unit. Firstly, Government will continue to maintain adequate reserves against the note issue, consisting of gold foreign exchange and silver, of which silver a portion will have a value equivalent to, at least, 25 per cent of note circulation; secondly, hte issue of silver cons of denominations of 50 cents and one dollar; thirdly, increase of gold foreign exchange portion of the note issue reserve.

Kung further announced removal of restriction which limited to 30 per cent fineness of silver, used in arts and industry.

NO DEVALUATION.

Kung, interviewed, said that the minting of new dollars with less silver did not imply devaluation, as speculators have been trying to make out. They would be merely token currency similar to legal tender notes. He emphasised that since November 3, 1935 the value of the Chinese Currency had been divorced from the silver price in the world market —Reuter.

CONGRESS PICTURES ON PAGE 8

CROWDS GREET AMY AT CROYDON

RUGBY, May 16.

When Mrs. Mollison landed at Croydon at 12-35 G. M. T. at the end of her air journey to Capetown and back in which she has broken the records for the flight in both directions she was enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd which broke through the police cordons and surrounded the Percevail Gull Aeroplane and mobbed the pilot herself. When she landed she was greeted by her husband and relatives. The Deputy Director of Civil Aviation handed her a letter of congratulation from the Air Secretary Lord Swinton who wrote "your double flight is a splendid achievement." Mrs. Mollison's time from the Cape to England by the Eastern route was four days sixteen hours eighteen minutes and she broke the record set up by lieutenant rose in March by one day fourteen hours and thirty-nine minutes. Bad weather which forced her to land yesterday evening at Graz in Austria and spend the night there prevented her from reducing the time by about half a day more as she had hoped to do. Her time on her outward flight by the West coast was three days six hours twenty-five minutes and on this flight she lowered Lieutenant Rose's record by eleven hours eleven minutes. Her Percevail Gull Cabin Monoplane is powered by a gipsy six two-hundred horse power engine and fitted with extra tankage giving a non-stop range of more than twothousand miles.—B. O. W.

British Press Pays Glowing Tributes To Mrs. Mollison

RUGBY, May 16.

The Newspapers without exception pay glowing editorial tributes to the great achievement of Mrs. Amy Mollison in setting up new records for the London to Cape and Cape to London flights and for the double journey. Her time for the homeward flight by the Eastern route of approximately 7,500 miles was four days, 16 hours and 17 minutes.

The "Daily Telegraph's" comment is typical of many when it says "Mrs. Mollison has added triumph to triumph. She has attempted no distance she was not abridged. Such achievements link mankind in common tribute to the invincible spirit of humanity exemplified in this remarkable woman."—B. O. W.

TACKLE BIG ISSUES, AVOIDING PETTY ONES

President's Advice To Suburbanites To Unite

Hundreds of suburbanites wended their way to the Chavani Chawk, Vile Parle, on Saturday night to hear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expound the Congress policy.

A grand reception was accorded to the President on his arrival. Several organisations then garlanded the president.

Mr. Gokhulbhai Bhatt, president of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, welcomed the Pandit.

Pandit Jawaharlal, in the course of his speech, said that it was almost six years since he visited Vile Parle. The country had made great sacrifices during that period. The national movement it was said, had not attained its goal. If it was so, there was no shame in it. The people had to take stock of the lessons of the past six years. There would be many ups and downs in a nation's struggle, but that was no reason why they should lost courage.

UNITE AND WORK

They had to tackle big issues Petty things should be forgotten. They should unite and work together. He then dwelt on the utility of a Civil Liberties' Union.

Referring to the next elections, Panditji said that the Congress would be running candidates who would enter the Legislatures with a programme. It was imperative on their part to give them their full support, and see that only the Congress candidates were returned.

The Indian problem was a major problem and Indians alone should solve it. The last Civil Disobedience Movement had shown the world that they were a dynamic people, people with an urge to go forward.

Referring to Socialism, Panditji said that it would solve the problems that faced the country. Socner or later, it would come.

THE NEXT WAR

Pandit Jawaharlal, then referring to the international situation, said that the next war might come at any time—when nobody could say. The nation must declare that it would have no part in it. He pleaded for an anti-imperialist united front.

Mr. B. G. Kher proposed a vote of thanks.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Jinnah To Announce Personnel Shortly

LAHORE, May 17

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who is now at Kashmir, is reported to have selected the personnel of the League Parliamentary Board, which he is likely to announce shortly.

It is reported that Mr. Jinnah will come back to Lahore on June 8 to attend the meeting of the Board and hopes to bring about coalition between the Ahrars and the Ittihat Milats. that is, the Shahidganj detenu group of Muslims, led by Moulana Zaffar Ali Khan, and thus form a powerful combine against Sir Fazli Hussain's Unionist group. —United Press.

A Check On Executive Encroachment

'Raison d'etre' Of Forming Civil Liberties Union

Congress President's Plea For Non-Party Organisation

Representative Committee Formed To Consider Question

The first step towards the formation of the Civil Liberties Union, was taken at Bombay on Sunday afternoon, when at a meeting of representatives of various political parties held at the Congress House, a committee was appointed to consider the desirability of having such a Union in the city.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, presided.

OBJECT OF MEETING

Mr. K. F. Nariman, explaining the object of the meeting, said that many people wanted to know the views of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,—exactly on what basis such a Civil Liberties Union was to be formed. He had issued invitations to several prominent citizens, taking advantage of Panditji's visit to Bombay. Some of them could not attend, as they had gone out of Bombay.

A general discussion followed and Panditji replied to various issues raised by the audience.

Mr. K. Natarajan welcomed the idea of forming such a Union in the country, but the initiative he opined, should come from the Congress, which should organise the Union. He thought it undesirable to multiply the number of organisations. He drew attention to certain practical difficulties that a Union of this kind would meet.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi expected that Pandit Jawaharlal would say as to what response he had received to the invitations he had sent to the prominent Indians. That would enable them to know as to what was the general opinion in the country, as far as the other parties were concerned.

Panditji replying to the questions, said that he thought there would be no difficulty for anybody to join the Union on a non-political basis. There might be certain difficulty on a different basis. The doors of the Congress were open to all who accepted its objectives and its methods. Great sacrifices were made by the Congress, and people had undergone suffering. They would not easily forget that and could not make any compromise. But the question of civil liberties was a different issue altogether and affected all citizens equally and it was an issue that arose in every country. The Congress had no desire to exploit such a body for its own ends.

PLEA FOR DIFFERENTIATION.

Regarding the suppression of Civil Liberties during the Civil Disobedience movement, Panditji said that they should differentiate between the suppression of Civil Liberties and the inevitable consequences of a national movement. There were many instances of the executive going farther than they were expected to go. There was the suppression of the Press. In Bengal it might be said there was terrorism. But in the North-West Frontier Province, where there was no terrorism, the same type of suppression of Civil Liberties was noticed. In Bengal particularly, in the name of suppressing the terrorist movement, the Government had shirked inquiry where it was due. Certain things happened in Bengal and in other parts of the country, which were beyond the limits of "common decency."

It appeared to him that there was not sufficient realisation on the part of the people of the importance of civil liberties. For if one realized their value, there would not be any doubt regarding the Union.

As for the replies he had received in response to his invitation, a large number of them were in favour of such a Union. Some were in favour of it but proposed to do nothing, as they could not wish to devote time to this, being too busy with their pre-occupations.

A righteous fear was expressed in some quarters that in the approach to the question, political considerations might be a difficulty in the way.

MASANI'S SURPRISE.

Mr. R. P. Masani desired to know how such organisations in other countries functioned. He was surprised at the attitude of Mr. Natarajan in saying that "We have no liberties to lose."

After the great war especially, the suppression of liberties became acute. As a student, one was not allowed to imbibe new ideas and books were banned. As an author one could not give expression to his thoughts for fear of offending the law. A newspaper editor knew too well what the handicaps in his way were. The Civil Liberties Union was necessary not because they wanted to have certain obnoxious laws removed from the Statute book, but all over the world, there was an encroachment on the liberties of the people. Social reformers knew, of the curtailment of liberty of thought. Such a union was necessary as a sort of a check. Otherwise the executive would go on encroaching on the civil liberties.

Panditji said that in other parts of the world, these organisations collected materials about instances of such suppression, and gave them publicity so as to create public opinion. Such a Union existed in Great Britain.

HO WTHEY MANAGE IN BRITAIN.

In England when Fascist meetings were held, the Union would send its observers, to give a correct report of what had happened at such meetings, to see how

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 6)

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Reward Rs. 5. One holdall marked H.B.S. and tarpentin dropped on Road on 12th between Wada and and Thana. If found communicate to:— H. B. Shevde, 175, Hindoo Colony, Dadar. (6147).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited for post of Lecturer in French, M.T.B. College, Surat. Apply immediately stating minimum salary. (3191).

Wanted: A Lecturer in Surgery. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. Private practice allowed. Experienced and Foreign qualified preferred. Apply with testimonials before 8th June 1936 to Secretary, Governing Body, the Ludhiana Medical School, Ludhiana. (3180).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatan.— Applications are invited from respected Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Poona on Rs. 100—10—200 and 40—2-1|2—65 p.m. with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:— Dwarakanath Narayan Madiwale Esq., District Manager for Poona, Mohammed Isab Building, Behind Wollen Mill, Dadar. (6176)

A matron, Hindu, elderly, without encumbrances, of respectable family, for juvenile boarders of the Hewett Kshattriya School, Benares. Working knowledge of English and at least one of the vernaculars essential. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem with unfurnished quarters. An extra allowance will be given if she is competent to teach junior classes. Applications should reach the Principal by 1st June 1936 accompanied by copies of testimonials which will not be returned. (3194).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam.— Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the Disrtict of Sholapur on Rs. 100-10-200 and 40-2 1|2-65 p.m. respectively with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials: Wasudo Keshav Wagh Esq., B.A., LL.B., District Manager, Ramchagota, H. No. 166, Satara City. (6114).

Wanted for the Schools of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, Male and Female graduate and under-graduate teachers. B.T.s, S.T.C.s, and those with Drawing and Sports qualifications preferred. Graduates strong in English, French, Sanskrit, and History-Geography only required. Write with 9 pies postal stamps before 25th May, 1936, for prescribed forms of application to be submitted before 1st June, 1936. Applications not in the prescribed forms will not be considered. Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (3179).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let flat, Tata Mansion, Altamont Road. Apply Mr. Nadir Tata on premises. (6101).

44. MEDICAL.

Piles. If not cured by thousands of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish life-long cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

Medical Canvassers having long experience in pharmaceutical preparations preferably qualified in medicine having university degree are wanted for Bombay and Mofussil work. Please apply stating salary required to Box 5501-B, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (6156)

Wanted Candidates for telegraph and Station Master Class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform. passage and quarter free. Service essential Rules and Entrance form on annas eight. Director, Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College, Bombay No. 14. (6157)

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona:—School re-opens on June 18th. Managed like Prince of Wales R. I. M. C. and English Public School House and Prefect system and Residential. Teaching staff from June strengthened by three Masters with English Public School and University Training with "Blue" for Sports and games. Boys taken 8 to 20 years of age. Fees 700 per year. Full reports and Prospectus sent on application to Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal. (3021)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books on Sale. A. B. C. and Bentley's Code. Secondhand Ghirardis Books on Radio Course. Apply:— The Lakhami Book Depot, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (6138).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Financier for well-known Export-Import Firm in Bombay. Favourable Terms. Apply Box 6154, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Liquidate 225-Rupee-Loan By Fifteen 16-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street Thakurdwar. (6001)

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A well-established Indian Paint Manufacturing Company wants influential Agents throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Apply with references. Box No. 6152, "Bombay Chronicle".

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

A leading progressive and liberal Indian Life Office wants 2 paid organisers in Bombay and Suburbs. Only those with influence need apply. Gujaratis preferred. Apply Box No. 3189, "Bombay Chronicle".

One of the Big Five Indian Life Offices invites applications for their Ahmedabad Chief Agency which is about to fall vacant shortly. Only influential persons capable of guaranteeing business need apply to Box No. 3193, "Bombay Chronicle".

A progressive and leading Indian Life Office wants paid District Organisers at Bulsar, Surat, Baroda, Broach, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Mehasana, Palanpur, Godhra and Dohad. Only those having good family connections and education need apply sharp. Excellent remuneration offered. Apply Box No. 3188, "Bombay Chronicle".

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Soda Factory a going concern—with up to date machineries. Owner retires. A good chance for investors in business. Box No. 6149, "Bombay Chronicle".

WELL BORING.

Boring—Advertiser wishes to have a well bored at Chembur, via Sion. Please apply stating terms to Box 5009-A, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 172927 on the life of Bhailalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel of Ode. Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, the 18th May, 1936.
(6155)

NOTICE.

THE SWISS ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to inform their valued clients and the public that the Acting Management of the Company has been entrusted to Mr. N. C. WAY and that their business will be carried on as usual.

3199.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

The clients of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors, 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, are hereby requested to take away their papers and proceedings Books of accounts and documents relating to matters (upto the year 1930) which have been disposed off and costs whereof have been paid within one month from the date hereof, after which, the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1936.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys at Law.
(3201)

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1936, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Trading Ring of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., situated at 16, Shaik Memmon Street, Bombay, to consider and if thought fit to pass the resolutions with amendments thereon regarding Teji Mandi transactions.

By Order,
PRATAPRAY MANMOHANDAS MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May, 1936.
(3205)

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH.

NOTICE.

ADMISSIONS in the University in the Session 1936-37 will commence on the following dates. The last date for receiving applications for admission to the B. T. Class is 1st June, 1936.

1. Boarders to all classes except M.A., M.Sc. & B. T., 7th July, 1936.
2. Day-Scholars to all classes except M.A., and M.Sc., 10th July, 1936.
3. M.A. & M.Sc. classes (both Boarders & Day-Scholars), 14th July, 1936.

N.B.—I. Students selected for admission to the B.T. Class will be interviewed at the Training College for final selection on the 7th and 8th July, 1936.

2. Prospectus for the session 1936-37 will be available from the Registrar.

Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
(3202)

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed TENDERS FOR WATER METERS duly accompanied by a deposit receipt of Rs. 300 to be deposited with the Treasurer, Municipal Board, Cawnpore are invited for the supply of 600 meters of semi positive type more or less described in the schedules A and B during 1936-37. Tenders should be addressed to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore and delivered at the Municipal Office by 4 P.M. on or before the 6th June, 1936. Copy of schedules A and B and of terms and conditions to be obtained from the Superintendent, Water Works, Cawnpore.

Dr. S. N. TIWARI, D.P.H.,
Rai Bahadur,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.
(3206)

TENDER.

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS are invited for erecting a Building estimated to cost about Rs. 1,25,000 on G. T. Charity Trust plots 1 and 2 at Hughes Road belonging to Mr. Bhaidas Maganlal. Tender forms can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 each. Plans and Specifications can be inspected in the office of the undersigned on all working days between 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. Tenders should reach the undersigned not later than 5 P.M. on or before Monday the 1st June 1936 with a tender deposit of Rs. 500. The Proprietor does not bind himself to accept either the lowest or any tender and can reject any or all tenders without giving any reason.

DALAL & MEHTA,
Architects, etc.
41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay 13th May, 1936.
3182

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that the Management of the Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, has been entrusted by the Board of Directors to Mr. J. W. Gomes, Bar.-at-Law as Managing Director in the place of Messrs. Parakram & Co., Secretaries and Managers of the Company, suspended.

Bombay, 15th May, 1936.
(Sd.) J. W. GOMES,
Managing Director,
For Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
(3204)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GOREGAUM, DISTRICT THANA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and the assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent, Dr. Krishnarao Ganpatrao Dhairyawan, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday, 19th May, 1936 at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) at their rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title, interests and share of the above-named insolvent in the immovable property at Goregaum, District Thana, consisting of 2 bungalows and land admeasuring 8,000 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

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POET'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON

P. E. N. Club Chairman's Message To Tagore

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 9. (By Air Mail.)

On the night of May 5 in London, which was early morning of the 6th May in Calcutta, the P. E. N. Club, met for their monthly dinner at the fashionable restaurant of Pagani's at Great Portland Street, under the chairmanship of the great Oriental scholar, Dr. Cranner Byng. It had been pointed out before by the Bengal representative, Mr. Kanti Ghosh, that the date synchronised with the 75th birthday of Rabindranath Tagore.

And so, the dinner was virtually converted into Tagore's birthday dinner party. After a graceful tribute to "one of the greatest poets of all ages" by the Chairman, the P. E. N. Club sent the following cablegram to the Poet at Santi Niketan,, Bengal:

"The writers of East and West assembled to-night at the P. E. N. Club send you their heartfelt greetings on your seventy-fifth birthday and pay tribute to one who has made of his hermitage a shrine for pilgrims from all lands and generations."

The dinner was very well-attended and was a truly representative one in that besides Mr. Kanti Ghosh, the Bengali poet, and Mr. Amiya Chakravarty, the poet's erstwhile Secretary, there were present two Japanese and one Chinese poets besides a large number of English and Continental literary men and women.

BIHAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

Rajen Babu Elected President

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, May 16.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was elected president of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee a meeting of which was held this afternoon in the Sadauat Ashram at Dighghat, Dr. Syed Mahmood Presiding.

Condolence resolution over the deaths of Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Mr. Siddheshwarprasad Singh and Mr. Mukutdhari Prasad Verman was passed unanimously. The Committee adopted the resolution congratulating the strikers of Dighaghat workshop on their heroic resistance, regretting the Attitude of indifference of the company, characterising the demands of the strikers as reasonable and hoping that these demands will be conceded by the company.

Committee expressed sympathy with strikers and made an appeal for funds with a view to help them. Promises were made on the spot.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS.

The following were elected members of the All-India Congress Committee from Bihar Mr. Ramnarayan Singh, Ram Charitra Singh, Giris Tewari Professor Bari, Brajnandan Shai, Kishori Prasad Sinha and Karyanand Sharma.

Earlier in the day Working Committee of the B.P.C.C. met and appointed Babu Ramcharinya Singh as the Special Election Officer to organise the preliminary work in the province in connection with forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly. The Committee further decided that the Congress Kisan Enquiry Committee will tour round the province from June 1 and take evidence.

Mr. Srikrishna Sinha M.L.A. presided over the meeting.

The Managing Committee of the Bihar Central Relief Committee will meet to-morrow.

"HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS"

Purchasers To Get Correction-Slips

MASULIPATAM, May 14:

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, author of the "History of the Congress," has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn by Sjt. Sunderlal and our reverend patriarch, Lala Bhaghavandas to the incorrectness of certain facts described on pages 770 and 771 of the Book in connection with the Cawnpore riots of 1931. They are members of the Committee appointed by the Congress to investigate the matter. Their report unfortunately was proscribed and therefore could not be consulted by me before the publication of the Book.

The correction is gladly and gratefully accepted and correction slips are inserted into the books yet unsold. They will be sent to those who have purchased books already—on sending to the Hindi Prachar Sabha (Sole Agents for the sale of the Book) 107, Armenian Street, George Town, Madras, the necessary postage only."—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Hyderabad State Industrial Laboratory

Important Research Work On Milk And Lac Dye Done During The Year

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (By Mail.)

"I might bring to the notice of the authorities the great advance made by the Industrial and Testing Laboratory of Mysore, which was started with the primary object of supplying the needs of the Medical Department of Mysore. Within three years it has gained such a reputation for its products which are standarised that there is a great demand for the medicines manufactured there even from outside", observes Mr. D. N. Muthyala, Senior Chemist, in the annual report on the administration of the Hyderabad State Industrial Laboratory, for the year 1343 Fasli.

The Senior Chemist says "that during the year under report, Sir C. V. Raman of the Bangalore Institute paid a visit to the Laboratory. In my previous reports I had always emphasised the necessity of throwing open the Laboratory work to the public for constructure criticism and practical suggestions. The report of Sir C. V. Raman, serves as a guide for further work in the Laboratory." During the year, work on the following subjects was conducted in accordance with the usual programme.

MILK.

Milk and milk products as is generally known are the most important sources of nutrition and nourishment. It was therefore deemed advisable to ascertain the best means of preserving milk which has so far been known to be cheese but recently milk is being marketed in dry form while retaining all its qualities. Experiments on cheese making were therefore undertaken and a detailed note on it has been submitted. These experiments occupied a period of three months during which cheese of good quality of the cheddar and cream variety were made which compare favourably with the imported cheese, besides other bye-products, such as Casein and Lactose which are extensively used for medicinal purposes.

LAC DYE.

Invetigation on Lac Dye was undertaken as it afforded a good substitute for Cochineal which is not always available. This dye is most useful for toilet and allied purposes.

KALINGA.

This plant which is extensiveiy used by Ayurvedic Physicians in combination with other medicines in cases of piles, dysentry and other gastic troubles, belongs to the N. O. Annoyance and can be obtained in large quantities in the State. In spite of repeated experiments the bitter principle could not be crystallized, but it can be successfully manufactured in the form of an Elixir or Tincture for internal use and an Ointment for external use.

ARJUNA. .....

The Arjuna plant is supposed to have a stimulant action on the heart and the liver. A series of experiments were conducted to discover the active principle but only calcium compounds were detected and therefore nothing definite can be ascertained about its therapeutical value. In this connection analysis was conducted upon an Ayurvedic spleen and liver remedy advertised by Pandit Venkat Ramayya of Madras to find out whether this plant formed one of the ingredients of the specific. This specific, however, was found to contain nothing but iron and zinc oxides with traces of Manganese in one powder and pure pulvarised native cinnobar in the other.

PLUMBAGO ROSEA.

This plant which is known as 'Chithraka' in Sanskrit is alleged to possess digestive properties and is extensively used in cases of Dyspepsia by local practitioners. An attempt was made to isolate the principle but the quantity was so small and so unstable that no definite opinion can be expressed about its therapeutical action. But the drug can be advantageously used as an extract similar to Cascara Evacuant.

RECHIKA.

The Rechika plant which has been under investigation for some time has been subjected to most exhaustive experiments. It was found that it cannot be put on the market in a crystalline form but it can be successfully sent out in ampules for injection purposes or used in combination with Arsenic and Geyevrohiza in mixtures. The therapeutical value of this drug has been tested and found to be most satisfactory as an efficcious fabrifuge and cooling tonic.

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Important statistics about the

(Continued in Col. 3).

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SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN IN U.S.S.R.

Economic Review By R. J. Truptil

An economic survey of Soviet Russia since the revolution just published by Mr. R. J. Truptil concludes that "the system works: the Soviet Union is becoming a leading factor in the world, and it would be a profound mistake to ignore it."

The history of modern Russia begins in 1921, states Mr. Truptil, when, with the country broken by seven years of war and revolution, and the population dying in thousands from famine and disease, Lenin decreed the New Economic Policy.

This was only a temporary retreat from socialisation, but it included a return to monetary discipline and the issue of a new currency, the tchervonetz. As recovery set in private trade was made increasingly difficult and the "nepmen" (individual traders) were gradually eliminated. From 1924 to 1927 prices were comparatively stable and calculations were made which enabled the Bolsheviks to launch their campaign of industrialisation and collectivisation in 1928.

DIFFICULTIES OF FIRST PLAN.

The difficulties inherent in the first Five-Year Plan were considerably aggravated by the resistance of the peasants and the fall in world agricultural prices. The rise in internal prices brought about an expansion in the note issue, and a complicated system of pricing was introduced.

There were, in all, five sets of prices. The co-operative shops sold only to certain privileged workers; other supplies could be had at higher prices in the State commercial shops, and in the open market scarcity drove prices for agricultural products to impossible heights. A fourth set of prices obtained at the "torgsins" shops, where goods were paid for in foreign currencies, and finally, there were the "insnabs," shops which sold articles denied to the Russians. Nevertheless, in spite of the breakdown of money and the sufferings endured, the vital part of the plan, the building of a powerful heavy industry, was successfully achieved.

AGRICULTURE RECOVERS.

In the second Five-Year Plan more attention was devoted to the light industries, Mr. Truptil continues, and under a more moderate system of collectivisation agriculture achieved a striking recovery. At the end of 1934 the process of price unification was inaugurated by the abolishing of bread cards.

In July, 1935, the "insnabs" were discontinued, and the "torgsins" were gradually eliminated, the last being closed in January, 1936. The co-operative shops for some time been open to everybody and have now lost their original function. Price unification is now complete, and variations are only such as are inevitable in so vast a country.

The chief move under the second Five-Year Plan was the return to sound money. The inflationary influence of foreign money circluting has been removed, and from January 1, 1936, a new rate of exchange of three French francs to the rouble has been fixed, and reserves will be revalued on this basis. The second Five-Year Plan had the advantage of starting with a ready-made equipment of skilled workers.

Furthermore, the weight of the cumbersome bureaucrcy has been made to place industries on a profit-making basis, with a system to prevent the falsification of accounts. But it is clear that progress has been very largely dependent on the restoration of money to its proper conditions and functions, and the increased efficiency that results from stable prices and flexible wages. The system is Socialistic. Individual property can be acquired, but there can be no ownership of the means of production.

(Continued from Column 2.)

revenue and expenditure, steamers entering the Port, Cargo Tonnage, Principal Imports and Exports etc. are also given and several maps and illustration add to the practical value of the volume.

Germany TACKLES Oil Problem

Gas Being Used As Fuel; Tests On Motor Buses

The revival of German economy has been accompanied by an enlarged traffic and consequent increase in the demand for fuel. Germany was always a big consumer of foreign mineral oils (benzine, gas oil, lubricating oils, fuel oils, crude oil, etc.). In the first nine months of last year mineral oil imports comprised 2,270,000 tons compared with 2,317,000 tons for the same period in the year 1934. The total importation valued at 117.6 million marks compared with a re-exportation of processed mineral oils in the value of 20.1 million marks effected almost entirely by the foreign mineral oil companies. If in extenuation of this disparity the commissions are added which the companies place in Germany, chiefly with ship-building yards, it is not surprising, nevertheless, that great interest is shown, for reasons of foreign exchange if for no other, in the various attempts to promote the production of domestic fuels of similar value. In this connection, it must be stated that it all centres on an equable balance of surplus imports, the latter being untenable in view of the foreign exchange predicament for, although, for example, the synthetic production of benzine from coal may be regarded as an established process, questions of higher cost and relative suitability weigh against its sole use. Increased requirements on the home market, however, demand an adjustment not attainable through re-exports only.

GAS AS LATEST FUEL

For a long time suitability tests have been in progress on certain fuel gases derived from domestic raw materials. Substances such as wood, peat, lignite or anthracite are slowly converted into gas by means of a generator carried by the truck. Tarfree substances are preferable for technical reasons. The process of distillation or gassification is of extreme importance. Presumably suitable supplies of lignite coal coke will soon be available from a special plant erected for the purpose in central Germany. Another way of using gaseous fuels is in supplying the engine direct with compressed gas from handy steel containers. Gases plied in this form are chiefly those rich in calories such as Ruhrgas, Propane and Butane which, however, are not extremely abundant. Marsh gas (Methane) produced along with coke is also employed to advantage because of its relatively high heat content. In addition, the possibility of using ordinary gas is more promising now that specially light containers have been constructed which lessen the ratio of dead weight and energy.

TESTS ON BUSES

So far road testing has been made on omnibuses using fuel gas with success on both longer and shorter routes. Nor did this kind of fuel prove less serviceable in hilly country than a Diesel or others engine. The generator, however, required greater care and attention, which can be taken at an hour per day. With 100 kilograms seasoned timber plus incidentals costing about Rms. 3 and the mileage being 100 kilometres per 160 kgs. fuel costs are Rms. 4.80 plus an additional charge of Rms. 0.60 per 100 kilometres for attention to the generator, so that total costs can be taken at Rms. 5.40 per 100 kilometres. A similar diesel engined bus requires 33 litres gas oil per 100 kilometres which at a cost of Rms. 12.50 per 100 litres represents Rms. 4.75 per 100 kilometres, while an ordinary engine using 43 litres benzine per 100 kilometres at a price of Rms. 34.50 per 100 litres costs Rms. 16.56. This shows that at the present stage of development wood gas is slightly more expensive in use than crude oil though considerably cheaper than benzine, the saving on the latter approximating 11.6 pfennings per kilometre.

Although nothing can be said at this stage as to wear and tear of an engine driven by wood gas, nor of the life of the generator, nevertheless, present experiences give promise of favourable developments.

MOSCOW TO BE REBUILT

Classic Style To Govern Building Of City For Five Million

(From A Special Correspondent.)
MOSCOW. (By Air Mail.)

Preparations of a plan for rebuilding Moscow in ten years have been authorized by the Soviet Government.

One suggestion of the architects was to build a new capital on an entirely different site; but Moscow is to remain where it is.

The Kremlin and other buildings of historic value will be preserved. The characteristic radial and concentric system of Moscow's streets will also be retained and even developed, but completed by a supplementary network of traffic arteries.

The town itself will undergo a complete reconstruction. Instead of the existing one to three storey houses new houses will be built with a minimum of six storeys. Public buildings will rise even higher from seven to 14 storeys.

The size of the town will correspond to a maximum population of 5,000,000. The present Moseow being intensely overcrowded, the city area will be enlarged to a total of 60,000 hectares. The density of population for the whole town is nowhere to exceed 400 people per hectare.

Big dwelling quarters will be erected in place of the slums of old Moscow. Each quarter is provided with all necessary communal services such as schools, hospitals, laundries, restaurants, and the like.

Beyond the new Moscow a belt of forests and parks six miles wide will supply the town with good air and ample recreation grounds. But within the town also big parks will be preserved and others laid out, and all connected with the outer belt, so that a huge system of green spaces will break up the compact structure of the town.

The building of the Moscow-Volga canal, which is part of the scheme, will include the construction of a big port. The water supply and drainage systems will also be largely improved. The entire railway system will be re-organised.

Classic styles, Barocque, and Renaissance, are to govern the new city both in the lay-out of streets and squares and in the design of buildings. These last are to be richly decorated with sculptures and alfresco paintings.

STREAM LINED DOUBLE-DECKER RAILWAY

The first two storeyed train has made its appearance on the German rail roads in a trial run from Hamburg via Luebeck to Travemuende on the Baltic. It consists of a stream-lined locomotive and two double-decker coaches. The broad windows of the lower storey are parallel with the station platforms, the top ones merge with the rounded roof. Four steps lead down into the lower storey from where a flight of readily negotiable stairs leads to the top floor. All compartments including those of the 3rd class, are upholstered. This new type of train has provided new occupation, for, accompanying the train are page boys attractively uniformed who take charge of the travellers' luggage for stowal in a special compartment, and are generally there for the convenience of the passengers. During the trial run the train did 129 kilometres per hour.

CHIEFS' COLLEGE DIPLOMA

SIMLA, (By Mail)

Following candidates have passed the Chiefs' Colleges Diploma Examination for 1936:

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

Kanwar Laxman Singh of Bharatpur; Thakur Girdhar Singh of Mehrun, Ajmer-Merwara; Bhanwar Ram Singh of Khandola, Jaipur; Kumar Shardul Vikram Shah of Tehri-Garhwal, U.P.; Kanwar Ajit Singh of Bikaner; Kanwar Shridhar Singh of Bharatpur; Bhanwar Govind Singh of Chandawal, Marwar and Kanwar Akhey Singh of Sattasar, Bikaner.

AITCHISON COLLEGE, LAHORE

Diwan Hari Chand of Lahore; Sardar Atamjit Singh of Vachhoa; Sardar Prithipal Singh of Patiala; Sardar Rattan Amol Singh of Buria; Sardar Tejpal Singh of Kathgarh and Sardar Ajindar Singh of Butala.

DALY COLLEGE, INDORE.

Sahebzada Sardar Mahammad Khan of Dasada; Kumar Birendra Singh of Bidwal; Kumar Sumer Singh of Nimkhera; Kumar Narendra Kumar Singh of Indore; Kumar Ajit Singh of Sheogarh; Kumar Raghunath Rao Holkar of Indore; Sahibzada Masud Ali Khan of Haidergarh Basoda; Kumar Mahendra Singh of Narwar; Kumar Narain Singh of Piploda; Kumar Anand Rao Puar of Dhar and Kumar Karan Singh of Kathiwara.

Kumar Brahma Dutta Shukla of Sihora, C.P.; Kumar Bhupal Singh Deo of Patna, E.S.A.; Kumar Keshri Shah of Kutru, E.S.A.

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Hindustani And Hindi Are Synonymous

GANDHIJI CONDEMNS PRACTICE OF USING SANSKRIT AND ARABIC WORDS

In the previous article I have already showed how and why I regard Hindi and Hindustani as synonymous terms and why it is necessary to retain the use of the word "Hindi", writes Gandhiji in "Harijan".

An objection to the use of the word "Hindi" has been thus stated in the letter reproduced in the last issue: "It has been studied by Mussalmans in the past and they have done as much if not more than their Hindu brethren to raise it to the status of a literary language. But it has also religious and cultural associations with which Mussalmans as a whole cannot identify themselves. Besides, it is now evolving a vocabulary that is exclusively its own and is generally unintelligible to those who know only "Urdu".

UNNATURAL PROCESS

If the Mussalmans of old studied and enriched Hindi in the past, why should they of the present generation avoid it? Surely the Hindi of old had greater religious and cultural associations than modern Hindi has to-day. And should one avoid the use of a language because of its religious and cultural associations? Must I avoid Arabic and Persian for their religious and cultural associations? I may not be affected by the latter, If I do not want to be or if I have antipathy towards them. Surely if we are to live together as blood-brothers that we are, we may not fight shy of each other's culture. And why quarrel with the use of Sanskrit words in Hindi to the point of rebelling against the language itself? The unnatural process of using Sanskrit words in the place of simpler current words or giving the derived words their original Sanskrit form is undoubtedly a reprehensible practice and robs a language of its music. But a certain use of Sanskrit words, as the nation expands, is inevitable in the hands of Hindus who know only Sanskrit, as the use of Arabic is inevitable in the hands of Mussalmans who know only Arabic, though both write the same language and have no special likes or dislikes. Educated Hindus and Mussalmans will have to acquaint themselves with both the forms. Is this not true of all growing languages? Educated Englishmen know both 'sympathy' and 'fellowfeeling' or 'fatherly' and 'paternal' or 'yearly' and 'annual.' The difficulty with us is that just now our hearts are not one and the best of us are affected by the virus of mutual suspicion.

Hindi, Hindustani and Urdu are different names for the same speech just as the dialects of Cornwall, Lancashire and Middlesex are different names for the same speech. What is being aimed at to-day is not to evolve a new language but to adopt the language known under the three names as the inter-provincial language. I believe Shri Munshi was right when he defended the form of the language used in Hans. For rendering say a Tamil or Telugu piece into Hindi or Hindustani the use of Sanskrit words is almost inevitable, even as the use of Arabic words would be inevitable if one was translating an Arabic piece into Hindi or Hindustani. Ravindranath's Gitanjali in Hindi would read much less musical than it does, if its Hindi or Hindustani translation studiously avoided the Sanskrit words with which Bengali is replete. Literary Mussalmans like Moulvi Abdul Haq Sahib or Aquil Sahib have but to make their own contribution to the common speech to avoid its degenerating into a language only spoken by the Hindus. I would if I could wean them from treating the Urdu form as the exclusive speech of Mussalmans as I would wean literary Hindus from treating Hindi as the exclusive speech of Hindus. If none of them is weaned, there will be no common speech for Hindus and Mussalmans of the North, no matter by what name it is known. Here at least, therefore, we do not need to quarrel about the name. Call it by what name you like, if only you mean the same thing in all sincerity.

There remains the question of script. At the present moment insistence on Devanagri by Mussalmans is not to be thought of. Insistence on the adoption of Arabic script by the vast mass of Hindus is still less thinkable. What therefore I have suggested as the definition of Hindi or Hindustani is 'that language which is generally spoken by Hindus and Mussalmans of the North whether written in Devanagri or Urdu.' I abide by that definition in spite of protests to the contrary. But there is undoubtedly a Devanagri movement with which I have allied myself wholeheartedly and that is to have it as the common script for all the languages spoken in the different provinces especially those which have a large Sanskrit vocabulary. Any way an attempt is being made to transcribe in Devanagri script the most precious treasures of all the languages of India.

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A Great Friend Gone

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TRIBUTE TO DR. ANSARI

Gandhiji writes in "Harijan":—

It is not usual in these columns to have obituary notices of all the great men who pass away. This is a journal devoted to a special cause. Such notices are taken generally only of those who had specially identified themselves with the Harijan cause. I had to use extraordinary self-restraint to avoid noticing Kamla Nehru's death. It almost became an oppression. But I need exercise no such restraint about Dr. Ansari's death. For he was essentially a symbol of Hindu-Muslim Unity with Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan. Dr. Ansari never wavered in his faith even when it was put to a severe test. He was an orthodox Mussalman proud of his descent from the helpers of the Prophet when the latter was most in need of help. His very staunchness and his intimate knowledge of Islam made Dr. Ansari a believer in Hindu-Muslim unity. It is no exaggeration to say that he had at least as many Hindu as he had Mussalman friends. He was one of the ablest physicians in all India. His advice was freely available to the poor of all races. And what he earned from the princes and rich men, he spent with both hands among his many needy friends. No beggar approached him without emptying whatever his pocket contained, and he never counted what he gave. He was a tower of strength to hundreds of men and women who swore by him. I have no doubt that he has left many literally weeping for the personal loss they have sustained. He has left a wife who is a philosopher though invalid. She is too brave and too much of a believer to shed a tear over her loss. But the many whom I have in mind are no philosophers. Their faith in God is vapoury; their faith in Dr. Ansari was living. It was no fault of theirs that their faith in God was weak as with most of us. They had many proofs of the Doctor's friendship when they thought God had forsaken them. They little knew that even the great Doctor could only help them so long as his Maker allowed him. Would that what he could not accomplish while he was alive would be accomplished by his death.

ALIGARH STUDENTS MOURN Dr. ANSARI

Freedom, Best Memorial To Him

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, (By Mail)

Great tributes were paid to the services of late Dr. Mr. M. A. Ansari in the cause of Indian nationalism at a meeting, of the students of the Aligarh Muslim University which was held in the Day Scholars Club Hall under the presidency of Mr. Absar Husain, the Vice-President.

Mr. Ansar Harvani, in proposing the resolution, said that the young Musulmans can only perpetuate the memory of their great leader by making India free from foreign yoke. He related the great services of Dr. Ansari in the cause of India, Islam and humanity. He further remarked that Dr. Ansari was very closely related with Aligarh as a prominent member of the Court, and it was for Aligarh man to see that the great mission of Dr. Ansari in the cause of national education namely the Jamia Millia is supported by his admirers.

Mr. K. R. Sherwani said that Dr. Ansari was an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity and, to please his soul, it is our duty to work for it.

Dadar Mourns Dr. Ansari's Death

Under the auspices of the G Ward D. C. C., a meeting which was convened to protest against the incarceration of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and suppression of Civil Liberties, mourned the sudden and untimely death of Dr. M. A. Ansari. Mr. I. S. Patel presiding, at Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

Messrs. Gokalbhai Bhatt, Ganpatishankar Desai and S. K. Patil spoke.

NO TRIAL, NO GUILT!

Sjt. I. S. Patel then moved from the chair the Lucknow Congress resolution on Suppression of Civil Liberties, which was seconded by Sjt. Gokalbhai Bhatt and supported by Sjt. S. K. Patil, referred to the 'Habeas Corpus' Act in England and the contrast in India.

After Mr. Kulkarni and others had spoken on the resolution, it was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Karloff in the "Black Room" shown at the Regal this week.

Peep Into Abyssinian Tragedy

Internecine Feuds And Treachery Ruin Country

Troops In South Demoralised On Hearing Of Reverses In North

Negus Heartbroken: Releases Imprisoned Chiefs Before Leaving Capital

(From Our Correspondent.)

DIRE-DAWA May 3.

The fate of Abyssinia has—alas!—been suddenly decided. While every Abyssinian in Harrar Province was preparing to go to war, and just as about 200 Abyssinians had arrived by train from Djibouti singing patriotic songs, it was announced secretly that the Emperor with his family was coming by special train. At once these new arrivals were taken before the Railway Station to fall in. At once soldiers were kept on guard at every point, and all onlookers were sent away.

I at once got in touch with some friends and was informed that the Emperor and Empress with the heir-apparent and the Duke of Harrar and their sisters and children were all there. They had all renounced their rights to the Ethiopian throne and were going away.

Ras Kassa, Dedjaz Haile Selassie, uncle of the Emperor, Dedjaz Birrow, the former War Minister and Dedjaz Igazou and some petty chiefs were with him. The Abyssinian Consul of Djibouti who was here and other chiefs begged him to reconsider his decision and remain at the capital. They respectfully informed him that their armies in the South were gallantly defending and that the Abyssinian man-power was not diminished in any way.

WHY NEGUS LEFT CAPITAL.

The Negus explained to them that since this war had started he had been doing his best; he had spent his own money to defend the Fatherland, and had been fighting every where in person, not caring for his own life. He was wounded, but cared nothing, he exposed himself every where to set an example to his brave warriors. But he was dejected when he saw that the Abyssinians were weakening their own cause by fighting among themselves. The Italian poison gas and bombs had not done so much damage, as the internal trouble between themselves, so he had resolved to leave the Throne and let the Abyssinians choose another King and leader. After saying this he called Ras Haillou of Gojjam who had come with the Emperor as a prisoner and released him, and told him that he had done his duty as an Abyssinian and a Negus; and as the people of Gojjam on the pretext of Ras Haillou being kept as state prisoner were creating all this trouble, so he was sending him back to his people. There was time yet to save Abyssinia and if the Gojjamis will now fight under him to save their country, he could go and do so with his blessings! after this he also released the redoubtable chief of Wallou Dedjaz Ahmede who was also a prisoner. He told him that Wallou had done great harm, at a time when the Abyssinians were fighting with their backs to the wall, by attacking them from behind and forcing them to retire. He said it was not the time now to remember old enmities, it was time now to fight an enemy who was determined to deprive them of their liberty. (The latest Italian order for every one to hand over their arms was a proof of this). As Dedjaz Ahmede wielded great influence with the brave warriors of Wallou he was releasing him to enable him to go and save his countrymen from ruin. After releasing another big chief the Negus left by special train at 10-30 p.m. for Djbouti.

DEMORALISED.

MAY, 4TH.

To-day, General Wahib Pasha, Dedjaz Nassibou, Dedjaz Abeba who (was reported killed by Italians) Dedjaz Mukunon, Dedjaz Ammde, Dedjaz Afte Michael, Kanyazmash Mulgaitha and Fitaurari Tarsama Bante, Chief of Harrar, all arrived here. They said that they had come to see the Negus. I went to see the Turkish General and was informed that the news of Abyssinian reverses in the North and the spread of revolution had a demoralizing effect in the southern front; and all the soldiers, although they were fighting hard had lost heart, so he was going away.

All these commanders withdrew their deposits from the Bank, and with the exception of Fitaurari Tarsama Bante, who returned back to Harrar, all of them went by train to Djibouti. And as soon as their departure was known to the troops of the Southern command they all left their positions, and every one started returning back, throwing all their cannons and machine-guns in one place.

There is a big gloom over all the young officers in this town. I have seen many wet eyes every where. They are all thunderstruck with this unexpected turn of events, which have just occurred. They do not understand the action of all these commanders from the Southern front.

PLIGHT OF ADDIS ABABA

The news of a revolution in Addis Ababa have reached here and fighting is reported to be going on in the streets. There have been many cases of looting and killing every where. There are incessant rumours of a British Protectorate having been proclaimed in Addis Ababa, but as the telegraph wires are cut and as we received no mails last train, we do not know exactly what is happening there. From the few reports that we have received here we know that all the British Indians, Arabs and others have taken refuge with many Europeans in the British Consulate where the Sikh soldiers are on guard.

MAY, 5TH.

The news reached here today of French soldiers coming to Dira Dawa. After the terrible anxiety and suspense of last two days this was welcome news for all!

The French Consul went to the Customs Office and counted every thing that was stored in the Abyssinian custom house. Some trouble was reported to be expected, so before the first train arrived all the Greeks and other European nationals closed up and went to the Greek Church, near which place some machine-guns are reported to have been mounted by the French soldiers. Fifty French armed men with loaded rifles stood on guard, in batches of ten, on every approach to the railway station, but nothing happened, and these soldiers were landed and kept in the Railway goods-shed which is inside the customs. The chief of the Customs has been advised to keep the Custom House closed till Thursday. Five hundred Singalese and French soldiers have also arrived.

The Abyssinian chiefs here have succeeded in keeping control over their soldiers and have kept them well in hand. They have tolerated this occupation simply because of their immense hatred against the Italians. Every one, however, is craving for British protection every where. We are anxiously waiting for further developments.

INDIAN SOLDIERS GUARD RAILWAY STATION

Some looting has been reported at Hawash and the French soldiers are sent to-day to guard all the stations on the road. It is also reported that British Indian soldiers are guarding the railway station at Addis Ababa.

MAY, 6TH.

The Italian troops in 2,000 lorries are reported to have entered Addis Ababa yesterday afternoon. The mail trains are not running. Therefore God alone knows when this letter will reach you in India.

The French troops yesterday were sent on the railway line, and they also occupied the old Treasury house, which is the highest building in this town. They have erected another flag-staff, but upto now the French Tricolour is not hoisted. On the train French and Ethiopian flags were hoisted yesterday.

The railway company has issued notice to the public that they will accept merchandise at the owner's risk only and for passengers they would take no responsibility whatever.

The Abyssinians are issuing rifles to all their nationals and deep gloom has spread every where.

HINDLEKAR'S "WONDERFUL" WICKET-KEEPING

Feature Of Saturday's Game Of M. C. C.

The following are further details of the match between the Indian team and the M. C. C. played on Saturday at Lords:—

LUCKLESS NISSAR.

Nissar bowled determinedly but without luck, while Jehangir Khan was disappointing. Bannerjee and Elahi were steady. Hindlekar was impressive behind the wickets, but the rest of the Indian team appeared tired in the field towards the end.

"WONDERFUL."

The Marquis of Willingdon Watcher the play for a little while before lunch. "Wonderful" is the word on everyone's lips regarding Hindlekar's wicket-keeping. Merchant hurt his finger, stopping a leg-glance from Nissar, and could not field after lunch. Gopalan substituted.

The injury is not serious.

The other invalids are Jai, Jilani and Palia who are indisposed, and Vazir Ali who has injured his finger.

The M. C. C. entertain the Indians to dinner on Monday.

A feature of Saturday's play was two great run-a-minute partnerships, the first between Hendren and Wyatt, which added 118 runs, and the other between Human and Allen which added 79. Human played freely, scoring mainly by cutting and driving. He was missed once, when 63 by Amir Elahi at deep third-man.

He hit twelve fours and one six. Allen played fearlessly and hit six fours. Hendrens' innings was faultless, and in direct contrast to Wyatt's extreme caution. Wyatt at one period took half an hour to score five runs.

Bowling honours went to Bannerjee, and Amir Elahi, who both bowled steadily. Jehangir Khan, however, who is playing instead of Amarsingh, was disappointing. Hindlekar was very impressive behind the wickets, stumping Hendren and Holmes, both of whom Amir Elahi had lured out of their creases, by his slow bowling.

INDIANS' SIX FOR NIL

The Indians then opened their first innings with Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali and had made six without loss, when the stumps were drawn for the day.

SCORE:

M. C. C. (First Innings)

Moore b Nissar c Merchant	8
Price b Naidu	17
Valentine l.b.w. (N) b Nissar ..	2
Hendren b Elahi (st.)	88
Holmes b Elahi (st).	18
Wyatt b J. Khan c Hindlekar	65
Human, b Bannerjee	115
Allen l.b.w. (N) b Bannerjee	54
Sims b Bannerjee	2
Bowes b J. Khan	0
Peebbles (not out)	2
Extras	11
Total	382

FALL OF WICKETS:—2 for 19 3 for 51, 4 for 169, 5 for 195, 6 for 220, 7 for 353, 8 for 373, 9 for 374.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nissar two for 65.
Jehangir Khan two for 81.
Bannerjee three for 70.
Nayudu one for 70.
Elahi two for 42.
Amarnath nil for 34.
Vizianagram nil for 9.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, May 16.

In the Davis Cup second round, at Dusseldorf, Germany beat Hungary by three matches to nil.

At Montreux, Switzerland beat Denmark by three matches to nil.

At Oslo, Belgium beat Norway by three matches to two and at Dublin, Ireland beat Sweden by three matches to one.—Reuter.

Duke Of Gloucester Hit By Ball

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 17.

It appears that the Duke of Gloucester was hit in the elbow by ball. He did not fall from pony as mentioned earlier.

DERBY SCRATCHINGS.

LONDON, May 15.

Daytona was scratched at 15/20 yesterday and Solando and Hocuspocus at 9 a. m. to-day.—Reuter's Special.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, 18TH MAY

Two of the following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Bernard Crook Quintet.
8-0 p.m. Surprise Item.
8-15 p.m. A Recital by Elsie Hall (South African Pianist).
8-35 p.m. Bells, and an Empire Service, from St. Paul's Cathedral London.
9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section E); conducted by Muir Mathieson. David Wise (Violin).

Bombay Programmes

MONDAY, 18TH MAY

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
5-0 p.m. An Instructional Talk in English.
5-30 p.m. The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra.
6-0 p.m. Light Music. Manjulabai Gadgil.
6-30 p.m. Bhajan Songs. Eknath Hatiskar.
7-0 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan—In Marathi. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-15 p.m. Flute Solos K.R. Tipnis
7-45 p.m. Commercial News.
8-0 p.m. Classical Music Shankarrao Mohite.
8-30 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-40 p.m. Light Classical Music Shankarrao Mohite.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: "International Affairs" by E. J. Gough, B.A. (Oxen)
10-0 p.m. Ken Mac and his Dance Band.

Delhi Programmes

MONDAY, 18TH MAY

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. Naat by Ghulam Farid.
8-10 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-20 a.m. Sardar Violin, P. S. Mukerji, Viola, Karrar Tabla. Bhopal—Titala.
8-30 a.m. Wazir Khan Khayal Sudh Sawant.
8-45 a.m. A Sketch. (Hindustani). "Naseema Begum's Marriage." by Basira Begum.
9-0 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Motki.
9-10 a.m. Ghulam Farid Ghazals.
9-30 a.m. Haidar Husain Chughtai. Sitar—Gond Sarang.
9-40 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Ghazals and Dadra.
10-0 a.m. Close down.
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Pilu.
6-10 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Ghazals.
6-30 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang—Puria Dhanasri.
6-35 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Khayal Multani.
6-50 p.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Marva.
7-0 p.m. Wazir Khan. Thumri.
7-10 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Nautch Tune.
7-20 p.m. Kallo Bai of Patsudi Ghazals.
7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Village Wells" by Miam Fazl-i-Karim.
7-45 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Dehati Geet.
7-55 p.m. P. S. Mukerjee Sarod —Bhopali.
8-0 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri.
8-10 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi. Ghazal.
8-20 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Darbari.
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "The Dreams of an Opium Eater" by Dr. Abid Husain.
8-45 p.m. Ghulam Farid. Quawali.
9-0 p.m. Kallo Bai Thumri and Ghazal.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: (English). "Economic Fantasy" by Professor E. H. Solomon, M.A., F.R.E.S.
10-0 p.m. Instrumental Concert. Band of H. M. 1st Rn. Royal Fusiliers.

Calcutta Programmes

MONDAY, 18TH MAY

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. S.B. Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys present a Light Orchestral Concert from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (If any).
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students by Nripen Chatterjee.
2-21 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded).
2-36 p.m. Talk: "Hostels for Women Students" by M. A. Mohin.
5-36 p.m. Light Bengali Song by Sreematy Prafullabala.
5-46 p.m. Talk: "Irrigation for Damodar Canal" by Rai Bahadur R. K. Biswas.
6-6 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Shibabrata Bose.
6-21 p.m. Suresh Chandra Chakravarti II.
6-36 p.m. Surendra Chandra Chakravarty.
6-51 p.m. "Resurrection" Composed by Banikumar. Music by Sailesh Datta Gupta. Produced by B. Bhattacharya.
7-51 p.m. S.B. News in English.
8-6 p.m. S.B. The "Vanda" Concert Party and Dismal Desmond. A Light Vaudeville Programme. Vocal and Orchestral Numbers. Cross Talks and Inconsequential Chit-chat.
8-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bangali).
9-6 p.m. S.B. Vocal Music (Bengali). Provabaty—Light.
9-21 p.m. Haridas Banerji—Comic.
9-36 p.m. Binapany—Light Classical.
9-51 p.m. S.B. Talk: "In the Realm of Realities" by Chitra Gupta.
10-6 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

DEVADHAR MEMORIAL

Appeal For Funds

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Prssident, Provincial Co-operative Institute Bombay writes:—

The Co-operative Movement in India in general and the Bombay Presidency in particular has suffered a grievous loss through the death in November last of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India vSociety. Mr. Devadhar rendered valuable services to the cause of Co-operation and the Executive Committee of the Institute have decided to raise a memorial fund to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Devadhar in some tangible form. In this decision of the Committee they have the support of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies; and hence on behalf of the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency, I issue this appeal to all Co-operative institutions in this Presidency and individual co-operators as well to contribute generously to this Fund.

The fund will be administered by a Committee consisting of:—The President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay; the President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; and the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, Presidency.

HOW FUND WILL BE SPENT.

The Committee hope to devise a scheme for the expenditure of the fund on objects in which the late Mr. Devadhar was particularly interested. In addition, therefore, to having an oil-painting of Mr. Devadhar at the Vithaldas D. Thackersey Memorial Building it is proposed to allocate the fund on any one or more of the following object or objects of a cognate nature provided of course substantial sums are collected, as I hope will be the case throughout the Presidency:—

(i) Presentation of a Memorial shield annually to the best agricultural Credit Society in the Presidency.

(ii) Opening of small libraries in selected villages;

(iii) Grant of prizes for students passing first at the annual examinations conducted by the Institute.

(iv) Supply of complete equipment for adult education in selected villages.

DUST STORM AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, May 15.

A serious dust storm passed over Lucknow this evening, plunging the whole city into darkness, dislocating traffic and uprooting several trees. The storm lasted for about half an hour and passed towards the east with a velocity of 40 miles an hour.

Piles of dust like huge cloud banks rolled up from the west and before the pedestrians and plying traffic on the streets could take shelter, the storm burst like a cyclone over the city. Visibility became so bad for twenty minutes that it was impossible to see any object beyond ten yards.—United Press.

SIMLA EXODUS

No Suggestion For Stoppage

SIMLA, May 15

Inquiries made by the "United Press" indicate that the question of the general stoppage of the Simla exodus has not been considered by the Government of India. The press report that the Viceroy interested himself in the question of the exodus is discounted in authoritative quarters.

It appears that the financial aspect of the exodus has been considered by the departments concerned, especially with regard to the location of certain attached offices like the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Civil Aviation for which the Government have to pay rent.

The Central Public Works Department, it is said, has been pointing out loss in rent during summer when the New Delhi quarters and residences remain unoccupied No concrete suggestions have yet been evolved and the matter has not been considered by the Home Department. —United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 12, 1992.
Muslim: Safar 26, 1354.
Parsi: Adar 15, 1305.
Hightide: 9-52; 21-40.
Lowtide: 3-16; 15-43.
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

All-India Trade Union Congress Session, Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
International Social Club: Members and their guests will meet at the Taj Mahal Hotel, 6 p.m. Musical Programme.
Goodwill Day organised by Indian League of Nations' Union, in collaboration with Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 6-30 p.m.

Tuesday, May 19.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, May 20.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Bohemian Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Annie, Leave the Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"I give My Love". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Katil-Katar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"If You Could only Cook" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Three Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bonnie Scotland". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Baby Take A Bow." Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"I Live for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Black Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Forbidden-Bride" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 a.m.
WEST END—"Garib-Parvar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

A. I. Maratha Educational Conference

H. H. the Maharaja of Jath will preside over the 23rd Sessions of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference to be held at Mahad on the 23rd and 24th May 1936.

The REGAL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also Special Film of the SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF CENTRAL BANK!

K.B.H.B. FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

The total number of patients that attended the Hospital in the month of April 1936 was 5,146 out of which the new patients number 1,110. In the Ear, Nose and Throat Department the total number of attendance was 574, out of which new patients were 154.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazaar Street today (Monday) at 6-25 p.m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES'

Members are informed that the Association is collaborating in the celebration of the International Goodwill Day at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. under the joint auspices of the Indian League of Nations Union and other Associations, and are requested to attend the function.

INTERNATIONAL GOOD-WILL DAY

Under the auspices of twenty different associations in Bombay, a public meeting to celebrate "The International Good-will Day" will be held to-day (Monday) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Sir Jehangir Coyaji and others will speak.

The President, K.B.H.B. Free Ophthalmic Hospitals, Society, Parel, Bombay, writes:—

The donation of Rs. 35/4 and Rs. 25/4 were received from Sheth Raisi Arji and Sheth Ratansi Shivji respectively.

CAPITOL STILL GOING STRONG! Daily 3 Shows At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The One and only Charlie Chaplin

JOYOUS FUN FEAST with the WORLD'S MATCHLESS COMEDIAN

in UNITED ARTISTS' "Modern Times"

Also "MICKEY'S POLO TEAM"— All-Colour Cartoon!

Also
A SPECIAL FILM TAKEN RECENTLY WHEN
H. E. THE VICEROY
presented two bulls for the use of Agriculturists of Delhi District!

An entertainment given to Mr. Kaikhashru S. Davar, Superintendent of the Brady group of mills, on Thursday last, by the Parsi staff of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., on eve of his retirement after 36 years' meritorious service, rising from the lowest rank on Rs. 3 p. m. to the highest post in the mill line.

ENROL YOURSELVES AS CONGRESS MEMBERS

Appeal To The Citizens Of "G" Ward

The Secretary "G" Ward D.C.C., writes:—

"We appeal to you to enrol yourselves as members of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee for this year if you have not already done so. The year has already commenced from 1st January, 1936, for membership. Those who are not on the Register of members on or before the 31st August, 1936, will not be entitled to vote for the coming Provincial as well as delegates' elections. We, therefore, hope that you will not lose the right of voting which is a very valuable right of a member. You are also requested to help the workers by enrolling yourselves as Congress members when they come to your doors.

Those who are willing to help in enrolling Congress members are requested to see the Secretaries, "G" Ward D.C.C. between 8 and 11 a.m. in the Committee's office."

DROWNING TRAGEDY?

Find Of Body Floating In Sea

Mystery surrounds the deaths of two Parsis whose bodies were brought to the morgue on Sunday morning. One of them, a male, who was reported to have been identified as P. S. Pawri was seen floating in the sea near Back Bay Baths early on Sunday morning. The matter was reported to the police who dragged the body ashore in the presence of a "Panch."

WOMAN COLLAPSES.

A woman named Dhanbai Ardeshar Shroff (39) residing at Cowasji Patel Street, collapsed on the way to the G. T. Hospital last evening and the medical report shows that death was due to some poisoning.

The Colaba police and the Palton Road police are making inquiries.

PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN AT VILE PARLE

A public meeting will be held at Vile Parle under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Shankerrao Deo, and Mr. B. G. Kher will inaugurate the "Perfect-Roll" campaign, the subject being the future programme for Maharashtra.

MYSORE MUSLIM SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Khan Bahadur Mohammed Abbas Khan, Secretary, Central Mohammedan Association of Mysore, Bangalore, writes to say that a further sum of Rs. 1,000 has been remitted in two instalments of Rs. 500 each on the 4th and 12th May, 1936, to the Director of Public Instruction, in Mysore, for being credited to the Muslim scholarship Endowment Fund and that including this remittance a total sum of Rs. 20,000 has so far been credited to the corpus of this Fund.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

As announced by His Worship the Mayor at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 14th instant, there will be no meeting of the Corporation this month, unless othterwise notified.

The june monthly meeting of the Corporation has been provisionally fixed for Thursday (18th June) at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

To-day (Monday)

8 a.m. (S.T.) Meeting in Bandra (New Patkar Blocks, Turner Road).
9-30 a.m. (S.T.) Visit to Wadala Factory.
10 a.m. (S.T.) Visit to Khadi Bhandars.
3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Visit to Bullion Exchange.
4-20 p.m. (S.T.) Ladies Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.
6-30 p.b. (S.T.) Session of A. I. T. U. C.
9 p.m. (S.T.) Public Meeting at Tamba Kanta.
10 p.m. (S.T.) Public meeting at Colaba.
10-30 p.m. (S.T.) Public meeting at Huseni Baug, Madanpura: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Visit to Hindu Women's Rescue Home at Matunga.
9 a.m. (S.T.) Visit to Congress Free Hospital.
4 p.m. (S.T.) Presentation of address by the Marwari Sammelan.
5 p.m. (S.T.) Visit to Servants of India Society.
6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Meeting on Chaupatty Sands: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.
9 p.m. (S.T.) Public Meeting at Matunga—open Maidan near Nappoo Hall.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY.

3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Talk to Navajivan Sangh Workers.
4 p.m. (S.T.) Presentation of address by the Bombay Country Fancy & Grey Piece-goods Merchants' Association at Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi Road.
5 p.m. (S.T.) To meet members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the Taj Mahal Hotel.
6-45 p.m. (S.T.) Meeting at Blavatsky Lodge (Students' Brotherhood and Muslim Students' Union).
9 p.m. (S.T.) Meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar.

President To Speak At Tambakanta

Under the auspices of Bhuleshvar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held today Monday at 9 p.m. (S.T.), Sjt. Nagindas Master will preside and Pt. Jawaharlal, the Congress President, will address the meeting. Loud speakers have been installed volunteers are requested to be present at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Tambakanta-Fountain.

PRESIDENT IN "A" WARD

Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at 10 p.m. to-day (Monday) at Bora Street, Colaba Bazaar. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will speak. Mr. Gopal Samant Buwa will give his musical entertainment.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address the students on Wednesday at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chaupatty at 6-30 p.m.

PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS WOMEN.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held under the presidentship of Smt. Sarojini Naidu at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address the meeting. All women are requested to come and take their seats in time.

AT MADANPURA.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 10-30 p.m. at Huseini Baug, Madanpura. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, will speak on "The Present Situation." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

AT CHOWPATTY

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, will deliver a public lecture on the Chowpatty sands to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Loud speakers will be installed and accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

KING'S JUBILEE COLLECTIONS

Quota For Sind Districts

KARACHI, May 16.

The returnable share collections on account of the Silver Jubilee Fund together with interest accrued thereon amounts to Rs. 134,508 and is payable to the various districts of Sind as follows:—Karachi, 43,300; Hyderabad 7,100; Sukkur 11,650; Larkana 5,200; Nawabshah, 15,900; Dadu 9,100; Upper Sind Frontier 16,660; Tharparkar 25,606. Under the terms of appeal issued by His Excellency the Viceroy the fund was to be devoted to Indian Red Cross, St. Johns Ambulance, Countess Dufferin Fund and Indian Soldiers Benevolent fund, but later on the scope of the fund was enlarged so as to include relief to the distressed and suffering in India. Collectors of districts are therefore requested to submit proposals for utilisation of the amounts in consultation with the institutions concerned. Thsee proposals have now been received and been approved by H. E. the Governor of Sind.

The amounts as shown above have been placed at the disposal of collectors who have been requested to distribute them to the various institutions and charities concerned at a very early date.—A.P.

Karachi Congress House

KARACHI, May 17.

The construction of the Karachi Congress House has been completed. The opening ceremony of the new premises takes place next month. On the occasion, some leaders, it is learnt, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Khan Saheb, will be invited.—United Press.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Again another week-end was spent in the glories of our Suburban wonderland. Juhu was overcrowded by visitors both rich and poor, who seemed to be having a rollicking time.

On Saturday there were held two open air dances in Bandra and a four-round exhibition boxing fight. The Bandra Club had quite a good crowd and with the music from the Merry Warblers' Dance Band who after a pretty long time played in the Suburbs the young dancers were in a very lively spirit and I am sure they enjoyed it to their heart's content while the non-dancers took part in the bridge tournament for which valuable prizes were given.

The dance at the Industrial Exhibition had attracted quite a good gathering and was a very enjoyable affair and during the interval the crowd witnessed a four round boxing fight between Stevens of Bombay and A. Van Hek of Agra, which was an exhibition fight.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Surprise For Socialists

Surprise was evinced in the Congress quarters, especially among the Congress Socialists at the message that was received from Patna to the effect that Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan, a member of the Working Committee, had not been elected to the All-India Congrss Committee. It would be remembered that he and Sjt. Rajagopalachari were taken on the Working Committee in the hope that they would be returned to the A.I.C.C. No Congressmen, who is not a member of the A.I.C.C., is eligible for the membership of the Working Comittee. It is understood that leaders and workers from Bihar had come to an understanding that Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan should be returned to the A.I.C.C. at the next elections. According to the Congress Constitution unless a person is a delegate, he or she is not entitled to be elected to the A. I.C.C. Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan had not stood for election last year as a protest against the manual labour clause. A provision was made at the Wadrha meeting of the Working Committee that a delegate could resign in favour of another. Hence it came as a surprise to many that the resignation of a delegate in favour of Sjt. Jayaprakash was declared as "ultra vires." As Rajen Babu explains Sjt. Jayaprakash is not elgible even to be a delegate. But for the time being Sjt. Jayaprakash continues to be the Member of the Working Committee till the Congress President definitely knows that Sjt. Jayaprakash cannot be elected to the A.I.C.C.

Plea For Politeness

The Salvage Corps, in collaboration with the City Police, have been salvaging and guarding the unburnt or partially burned property, as a sequel to a fire, in the Victoria Building, opposite the "Bombay Chronicle" office, for the last three days. Enquiries made go to show that it was not possible to say definitely when the operations would be completed. When this uncertainty is hanging over a vast number of people who have to go by that road daily, it is curious the authorities should not enlighten the public on the matter.

But, apart from that, the constables who stand at either ends of of the street, opposite the building, should be instructed to use polite language in speaking to the office-going persons who, perhaps unwittingly, happen to pass that way. A reporter of this paper was treated to more serious attention, as he hurried by the short route on Sunday morning. He explained to the sergeant from the Palton Road Police, who was on duty at the time, that he had come halfway along the prohibited route, as he was in a hurry. The sergeant looked at the sky and whirled his cane, whereupon a couple of constables took the hint!

They, then, hustled and dragged the reporter by the coat-tail and the collar, whereupon the reporter asked the constables good-humouredly—as reporters in such circumstances always do—to save his torn coat.

It cannot be supposed for a moment that the police were under the misapprehension that all those who went by that way were such people as "loiter under suspicious circumstances" and so could be treated as they liked.

HOW RURAL GRANT WAS SPENT IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, May 15.

From full details now available it appears that Rs. 1,77,900 out of Rs. 1,80,000 placed at the disposal of the Education Department in 1935-36 from the Government of India Rural Development grant had been spent last year on village halls and libraries, village play grounds, village school play grounds for boys and girls and agricultural schemes namely, establishment of agricultural farms and workshops attached to village schools in all the districts of Bengal except Calcutta, Darjeeling and Chittagong Hill Tracts. The balance of Rs. 2,100, which could not be spent last year, will be distributed this year.

A further grant of Rs. 20,000 allotted to this department from the same grant for the promotion of Boy Scout, Girl Guide and Bratachari movements has been distributed.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 18, 1936

UNITE FOR STRENGTH

The fifteenth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which commenced in the city on Sunday, meets, as did its sessions during the last few years, in very difficult circumstances. Many prominent Labour leaders like Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mirajkar and Deshpande in addition to the two named by Mrs. Maniben Mulji, viz., Messrs. Ruikar and Nimbkar, are either in jail or interned and thus unable to help the Congress in any way. Indeed, as Mrs. Maniben points out in her presidential address, "the working class has been hit the hardest" in the continuing "regime of suppression and repression of all democratic movements and of all the fundamental rights of citizenship." On the economic side, too, the workers are hit terribly hard by the continuing economic depression, especially where some employers attempt to concentrate the worst effects of depression on the workers by unreasonable reduction of wages and misdirected retrenchment. Unfortunately, this plight of workers is aggravated by disunion among themselves and inadequate union between them and a body like the Indian National Congress which alone is capable of putting up a good fight against repression and for the removal of the grievances of the people in general.

The Silver Lining

The dark cloud, however, is not without its silver lining. The very desperateness of the situation seems to have begun to impress upon the workers the need for unity all round as an indispensable part for defensive or offensive operations to safeguard their interests. Referring to the unity between the Indian National Congress and the A. I. T. U. Congress, she said: "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has given a bold lead at Lucknow and if all the radical forces in the country work together at this time with an agreed programme, Lucknow Congress can be made to mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the Congress. The All-India Trade Union Congress, the central organisation of the working class movement in the country, must establish relations of close co-operation with the National Congress. We shall evolve the best forms and methods of establishing those relations and call upon the National Congress to make appropriate changes in its programme and structure—in the programme with the object of linking up the national struggle for independence with the daily struggles of the masses and in the structure for allowing us to participate in the Congress through our class organisations." Mrs. Maniben naturally insisted most on the unity among all Labour organisations. Deploring the still persisting differences between the A. I. T. U. Congress and the National Trades Union Federation, she made some significant specific suggestion for a compromise, saying that she was "guided in arriving at this conclusion by the supreme necessity of closing our ranks and of giving a united resistance to the growing capitalist offensive." It is encouraging to note that similar sentiments about unity were also expressed by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Chairman of the Reception Committee. He was unequivocal and emphatic in commending unity with the National Congress. For he said: "Under pesent circumstances when there is no other political mass-organization, our efforts at rapidly building up a powerful anti-imperialist front will succeed only in so far as we are able to establish a firm united front with the Indian National Congress. And, therefore, while not relaxing our independent efforts to approach the vast sections which remain outside the Indian National Congress, we must bend our efforts to see that this powerful mass-organisation — its mass-strength and political prestige—become for us a huge lever for the irresistible united front of anti-imperialist elements."

A Welcome Change

These remarks of prominent Labour leaders are indicative of a welcome change in the Labour organisations' attitude towards the Congress. That change is due partly to their common difficulties and the consequent need for closer unity and partly to the resolution regarding closer contact with "the masses" passed by the Lucknow Congress on the initiative of its present President, who is also an uncompromising champion of the workers and peasants and an ex-President of the A. I. T. U. Congress. It was in fact to attend the Bombay session that he came over here and, as was to be expected, he made a powerful appeal to the A. I. T. U. C. to effect complete unity with the National Congress. Such unity, he pointed out, was not only an obvious benefit to workers but also their duty as citizens; for unless all citizens combined to secure independence for their country, it was impossible to solve completely the workers' various special economic and other problems. The Congress, he also urged, belonged to all classes and particularly to "the masses," and the wisest course for the workers was, not to stand aside and dictate terms to the Congress, but to enter it as their own national political organisation and assert themselves there; and they could most confidently expect to win their rights, as much by the force of justice of their cause as by their strength of numbers. The President was right when he drew attention to the apathy of organised Labour during the campaign for freedom that the Congress carried on in 1930-31 and in 1932-33. That apathy was suicidal as organized Labour has now realized. Altogether it appears that the prospect of unity between Congress and Labour is as promising as the need for it is compelling. It is now time for all the leaders concerned to come to the brass tacks and make the unity a settled fact.

A Captain Of Industry

The death of Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerji removes one of the foremost industrialists in India. He was entirely a self-made man, and it was by sheer dint of merit and perseverance that he attained his pre-eminent position in the business and industrial life of his Presidency. Throughout his long career—he passed away at the ripe, old age of 82,—the industrial revival of his country was his sole aim and few have rendered more conspicuous services in that field than Sir Rajendra. He was connected with numerous concerns, and his advice and experience were freely given. But it is not merely as a successful magnate that h is name will go down to posterity. For Sir Rajendra was an asset to many a Commission and Committee, among them being the Industrial Commission of 1917-18 and the Currency and Finance Commission of 1926-27. He was also the Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, the first President of the Institute of Engineers, and president of the 1922 session of the Indian Science Congress. His career was thus remarkable for its versatility, and truly can it be said of him that he adorned whatever he touched. Sir Rajendra's death has left a gap which it will be hard to fill.

A Cruel Joke

The report that the Negus is intending to visit Geneva to plead his country's cause personally before the League Council is said to have caused surprise in the League circles. Reuter's message significantly states that "there is no precedent of a ruler of a State addressing the League and the question is asked what country does the Negus represent." So this is to be the attitude taken by Italy and her friends! And presumably an attempt will be made to deny a hearing to the Negus on petty technical grounds. The grotesque and cruel humour of such a situation, however, would not occur to these stickers for precedence and credentials. And it would be to their advantage to forget that they have themselves caused this situation by permitting the poison-gassing of a country into defeat and forcing its rightful soveriegn to flee. But anyway it would be interesting to see how his betrayers behave when the Negus makes his appearance in Geneva.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Broach Bhangi Strike

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a matter of more than local interest and concern that the unfortunate strike of Bhangis at Broach has now run for over a month. Whatever may be the justification of the strike, it must be admitted that the Bhangis have carried on their strike heroically and in a perfectly constitutional and peaceful manner. The facts of the case, as now abundantly made clear, are that the Bhangis are employed as from day to day as daily wage-earners and though they should ordinarily get Rs. 10 to 11 per month for 30 days' work, they actually get no more than Rs. 6 to 7 per month. All that the Bhangis have demanded is that they should be employed as permanent servants of the Municipality on a monthly basis with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities attached to such service and they have asked for a petty increment of Rs. 2 per month, thus raising their salary to Rs. 12 to Rs. 13.

Knowing all this I was deeply pained to find that the Congress organisation in Gujarat has taken up a reactionary attitude and has made determined efforts to crush the strike in spite of all the boasted sympathy of the Congress for the cause of the Harijans. The President of the Broach Municipality, a prominent Congress man, has made an alliance with the President of the Broach District Congress Committee and has now induced the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to condemn the strike without first ascertaining the point of view of the strikers.

In spite of all these provoking and unjustifiable strictures of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, the Broach Bhangis have shown extraordinary forbearance and have accepted the Congress suggestion of submitting their whole dispute to the sole arbitration of Mr. Amritlal Thakkor. Strange as it might appear, the Broach Municipality itself has not accepted this suggestion to go to arbitration and has on the contrary issued leaflets asking the Bhangis to surrender unconditionally on pain of losing their jobs for good.

This does not complete the sorry tale. How many of our Municipal councillors are aware that the Bombay Municipality has sent black legs from Bombay to crush the strike at Broach at the request of the Congressite President of the Broach Municipality? Is it necessary to make any comment on this? This kind of strike-breaking activities cannot but have serious repercussions in other spheres of life and would cast a slur on the fair name of Bombay. Is it too much to hope that the Municipal councillors will try to save the reputation of Bombay and bring up the issue as early as possible before the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

KANJI DWARKADAS.

"Motion Picture Society Answers"

In the course of a letter by the Secretary of the Indian Picture Society under the above heading published in "The Chronicle" it was stated:

"The saving in landed cost of raw stock brought about by a reduction in duty from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. and by effecting a 9 per cent. reduction in prices on 1st of February 1933 the film distributed by V. G. Motwane irrespective of origin is therefore now sold at a price calculated on payment of not more than 15 per cent. duty."

With reference to above the Secretary of the Society writes:—

"We were quoting from the joint letter of Messrs. Agfa Photo Co., Messrs. Corio Ltd., Messrs. Kodak Ltd., and Messrs. Mangalbhoy and Co. and the whole of the extract was included in quotation marks in our letter to you dated the 21st ult. Hence, it is evident that the word "undersigned" refers to the firms Messrs. Agfa, Corio, Kodak and Mangalbhoy who, as raw film importers, signed the joint letter of 2nd March 1933 and not to Mr. V. G. Motwane, as wrongly construed by your Reader. This is also clear from the last paragraph where the sentence runs as follows: "In the event of duty being abolished on unexposed cinema film, the undersigned manufacturers give you their assurance..."

In the light of the above remarks, we shall be obliged if you will make the necessary correction.—Yours, etc.

V. G. MOTWANE

BETRAYAL OF ABYSSINIA

What Shall We Do Now?

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

The last of the historic African kingdoms has been blotted out by poison gas, and all of us are asking whether the end of Ethiopia is also the end of the League. The practical issue that confronts Geneva admits of only two solutions.

The first is favoured by the Labour Party and the Liberals, and it calls for the continuation and intensification of sanctions.

The second is favoured by many Tories, probably a big majority of the Party. They would end sanctions and make it up with Italy. Some would then reform the Stresa Front; that is to say, they would reconstitute an alliance of Britain, France and Italy to hold Germany in check and on this basis restore a sort of League

Others (I think the main body) would emasculate the League by cutting out any element of coercion (Articles 16 and 16) from the Covenant.

The League would thus become a useful centre for discussions and conferences, but nothing more. They would limit British commitments in Europe to the defence of the Channel coasts.

What Duce Expects

When we examine these alternative courses, it is obvious that either of the Tory solutions means the end of the League—at all events, of the League that President Wilson and Lord Cecil preached, the League to which the Labour Party gave its allegiance.

If it cannot, after a clear and unanimous verdict against the aggressor, protect the integrity and independence of one of its members in terms of the Covenant, it has failed to realise the purpose for which it was founded. This would be a humiliating defeat.

But to allow the defiant aggressor to continue to occupy his seat on the Council and to sit in judgment on others would be a moral outrage. Apparently this is what Mussolini expects.

Italy, as he told the "Daily Mail," is now a satisfied and conservative Power, which would be glad to help the other conservative Powers, Britain and France, to preserve the 'status quo' in Europe. Well, we can have that sort of League, if we want it.

That is substantially what the French desire. It would be, of course, merely an alliance to uphold the Versailles Settlement and the Secret Treaties.

The other form of the Tory solution is at least honest. The League cannot enforce the Covnat. Very well, then, let us revise the Covenant to fit the facts.

The "reformed" League could not prevent or even stop wars, but neither could the old League do this. Europe must take care of its own safety through alliances—as, in fact, it always has done For the rest we shall still have at Geneva a forum for discussion, an office for inquiries, and a centre for humanitarian work. That, also, though in a perfectly straightforward way, means the end of the League.

Rebuilding Ethiopia

The weakest aspect of this solution is that it still leaves us bound to ensure the safety of France and Belgium under Locarno.

But what if they get into danger because they have gone to war to maintain the 'status quo' in Austria? If "our frontier is the Rhine" (in Mr. Baldwin's phrase) we are still involved in all the risks of Continental life.

At best, then, we have in these Tory solutions only a choice of evils. The former of the two (the Stresa Front plan), is not merely perilous, but morally abominable.

We come, then, to the Labour-Liberal solution, to prolong and intensify sanctions. It satisfies the natural demand for a moral gesture. It expresses the just anger that we all feel about this predatory war waged with scientific barbarity.

But let us look at it with cool heads. In the first place, is there any Ethiopia left to save? This backward country was a feudal kingdom; it was not yet a nation. Everything was focussed in the Emperor, and he has fled.

Though all the news is fragmentary and unreliable, it is probable that Italy's victory was due, not merely to poison gas, but also to the revolt of many tribes which at critical moments actually attacked the Emperor's forces.

If the League means to continue the struggle for the Covenant, it will have to do it without Abyssinian help.

No organised kingdom, no army survives. Its task is, then, (1) to drive Mussolini out, and (2) thereafter to build up again an Ethiopian kingdom.

Effective Sanction

If that is the case, what means are adequate? Does anyone really believe that a continuance of the present sanctions could serve any purpose whatever?

It is too late to achieve much by cutting off oil. That might have been effective in October for then America would have helped. She certainly will not help a League with the dismal record that faces us now.

But Mussolini has by now accumulated great stocks of oil, and these, since the fighting is over, he can economise.

Then what else will you do? Withdraw Ambassadors from Rome? Expel Italy from the League? That certainly would serve to express our anger, but it would hardly bring a triumphant conquerer to his knees. Not much is lost by expulsion from this League..

There is just one sanction that would still be effective. It is the sanction that the League would have used in October, had it meant business. It would have to use its fleets to cut Italy's communications with Africa.

Mr. Eden, in Wednesday's debate, bluntly asked Dr. Dalton if the Labour Party proposed this step. There was no answer. If even the Labour Party will not advocate it, who will? It would, however, be perfectly safe to propose it, for the French would veto it at once.

That disposes of any further

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

U. S. A. TOO!

That the Government of the United States of America too have no intention of being left behind in the Armaments race is now manifest from the huge sum of about 600 million dollars which has been voted by the Congress for Arms supply. This is, of course, by no means the highest figure for expenditure on weapons of death and destruction. Britain has already launched on an unparalleled programme of arms manufacture and Germany and Japan have been at it even before. Even Soviet Russia, which should have had more sense, is yearly spending a tremendous lot on arming herself. Everyone of them is, of course, "arming for defence"! And so is America. But this big increase in her Arms budget is sure to provoke Japan, which is already armed to the teeth, to increase her armaments, which in its turn would give cause for similar action to Russia and consequently to Germany. France would then join in and Britain would naturally not lag behind. It is thus that man goes from folly to folly—in the direction of his own doom.

CONGRESS & STATES PEOPLE.

Of the various meetings addressed by the Congress President during the last few days not the least important was that of the States' people resident in Bombay. States people are somewhat sore at heart at their relations with the Congress which they feel are not quite satisfactory. It is true that the Lucknow resolution makes it clear that "the people of the States should have the same right of self-determination as those of the rest of India and that the Congress stands for the same political, civil and democratic liberties for every part of India." But so far as the struggle for the redress of the numerous admitted grievances of the States people are concerned, the resolution declares that the struggle "has in the very nature of things, to be carried on by the people of the States themselves." In explaining the resolution to the States people the Congress President assured them that freedom in British India could not but lead to freedom in the States, as the autocracy of the Princes would be incompatible with, and a menace to, freedom in British India. He urged, therefore, that wherever the struggle of British Indians for freedom took place and in whatever form, all Indians should help it to the best of their ability.

MODIFY THE RESOLUTION.

That advice must appeal to all patriotic States people. But many of them may ask: "Since the destinies of the people of British India and those in the States are so inter-dependent and since the latter should, therefore, help the former in the struggle for freedom to the best of their ability, does not the same principle require the Congress to give some help, however limited, to the States people whenever it is possible or expedient do so? Why bang the door against help of any kind, to any extent, in any circumstances, as if some fundamental principle forbade such help?" If this question, unexpressed but felt, appeals to the President, he should try to modify the Lucknow resolution suitably at the next Congress session. One good and simple modification is to add the words "for the most part" after the words "to be carried on" in the resolution quoted above.

STATE PRISONERS' PLIGHT

Government owe a special duty to Mr. Ram Kishan of the Punjab, a State prisoner at present lodged in the Lahore Central Jail and suffering from tuberculosis of both lungs. It is said that though the Medical Officer of the jail advised his being sent to a hill station Government refuse to do so. Mr. Ram Kishan is also suffering from a severe heart complaint. His brother now appeals to Government to give Mr. Ram Kishan facilities for going to the Continent and there seek expert opinion. This is, indeed, the least that Government shoud do for the suffering man if they cannot or would not give him the necessary treatment in India.

Slot Machines To Live?

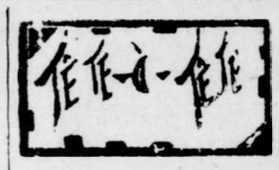
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While the Collector of Bombay Suburban District Mr. M. S. Jayakar is to be highly congratulated on his decision to ban the Slot machines, it is deplorable that the authorities are still considering the question of prohibiting them in the city. The suburban Collector was not only right in banning these machines but has acted in time, perhaps, he believes that prevention is better than cure.

This "harmless" game, as it is styled by some, has actually taken the place of Satta which was not deemed to be so harmful about ten years ago but which as years passed, became too difficult to be wiped off from the city despite the police being invested with special powers. Who can deny that this new game in the shape of amusement will not become more severe to handle in the course of a few years? If it is really for amusement and not gambling, the right place for their installattion is such Clubs wherein the poor cannot find access. These machines have doubled the earnings of restaurant-owners.

I am reliably told by one of the restaurant-owners that one machine fetches nearly 30 to 40 rupees cash a day while the eatables given away by way of prizes do not amount to more than 5 rupees in actual cost. If such a game based on chance is not gambling in the sense of law, in commonsense it is gambling, then why not ban it? Earlier these machines are banned better will it be for the interests of the poor.—Yours etc.,

"TOMAHAWK"



President Jawaharlal Nehru said that there could not be one type of freedom for the people in British India and another type for those in the Indian States.

Yes. But that is not to say that there cannot be two types of slavery—as, in fact, there are in the two Indias.

* * * *

This year's Armament budget of the United States of America amounts to nearly 600 million dollars.

Then we can take it that the next Japanese Arms budget would be nearly 800 million dollars.

Before the year is out the Russian and German figures would be touching the thousand mark so that next year the British Cabinet would be asking for a still further increase in national armaments" in keeping with the prestige and the responsibilities of the Empire."

Which is all very confusing—till the great burst-up comes. And then (there is one consolation) we would all be safely beyond confusion.

* * * *

Soviet sclentists are carrying on experiments to produce artificial rain.

This should provoke strongly-worded sermons from the Pope, Archbishop of Canterbury and Herr Hitler on the devilish impudence of the Eolshies.

* * * *

"I am not a Dictator. I have to rely on reason," declared Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons.

Protests from German and Italian Consuls in London should follow. But then they, too, may have a poor opinion of the commodity Mr. Baldwin claims to rely upon!

* * * *

Regarding the Italo-Abyssinian situation, Mr. Baldwin declared that "the British Government had to be a good League member and had done more than anyone else."

Quite obviously—since to be a good and true League member meant doing nothing!

* * * *

The Italians have offered to take over the French railway in Abyssinia and the Port of Djibouti and give France compensation elsewhere.

French circles aver that they will never surrender Djibouti or the railway.

Italy, however, is not likely to use thhe poison-gas argument against a State which, being civilized, may reply in a similar civilized way.

* * * *

One of the horses entered for the Ootacamund Races is named "Hitler."

We expect a stiff protest from the Reich Consul-General in India.

But then the Fuhrer's namesake is entered only for the "Consolation Plate."

* * * *

The Marquis of Willingdon (you remember him as plain Lord Willingdon, of course), has been appointed the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The office, we are relieved to learn, is purely a legal fiction, and the ex-Viceroy will have no occasion to act as "the first constitutional Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports."

* * * *

Says a writer:—

"The pursuit of beauty has long been one of women's chief occupations."

We didn't know man was such a beauty.

* * * *

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

ALLAHABAD: To the Mohammedans Allahabad is a sacred city and a religious festival is held every year when the pilgrims bathe where the rivers unite. The Hindu name for it is PRAZAG There were serious riots in the city in April 1932.

MOHAMMADANISM .... It's adherents are sometimes known as Muslims or collectively as Islam.

JATS: People of North-West India. They are tall, dark-skinned, regular featured and bearded and speak an Indo-Aryan tongue called Jatki.

* * * *

The above gems of precious information come from a veritable mine where all who seek such stuff may find it in plenty. It is called the "New Standard Encyclopaedia" but could as well have been termed "Fables, Fancies And Fiction."

How Jawahar Turned Socialist

SOCIALISM INEVITABLE SEQUEL TO CAPITALISM

Congress President Sees No Other Method For Freedom For Masses

That the Marxian interpretation of history provided an explanation of the world problems and that their solution lay in Scientific Socialism, which was the inevitable sequel to the Capitalist order, and how he arrived at this conclusion was the theme of an inspiring address on "Socialism—The Next Phase", delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to a cosmopolitan audience, on Sunday morning.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, at the West-End Cinema Theatre. Admission was by tickets. But a large crowd gathered outside the theatre and a loud-speaker was installed on the top of a motor-lorry in the street, to enable to people to hear Panditji.

At the commencement Pandit Jawaharlal remarked that many among the audience must be Socialists and though he was accustomed to address the public he was a little nervous considering the nature of the gathering and the subject.

THE REASON WHY

He wanted to tell them exactly how he arrived at Socialism. It was a long, painful and laborious process of thought and activity. It was not in the nature of a sudden conversion to a creed or a religion. He defined Socialism as Scientific Socialism or Marxism. Other forms were humanitarian or Utopian, good, bad or indifferent, and any attempt to define them would only lead to confusion.

His inclination towards Socialism began when he felt extremely dissatisfied with what had happened in the past, and what was happening to-day. Things were happening in the world without rhym or reason, without any relation or inter-relation. With a spirit of enquiry he studied Marxism which caused in him a feeling of discovery, a certain thrill, because it opened up new vistas.

His conversion to Socialism was largely intellectual and partly emotional. All conversion, political or religious, was partly emotional, although conversions outside religion were broadly intellectual.

This emotional drive came from contact with actual life and its reactions to the experience derived therefrom. If one was sensitive, these feelings oppressed and upset one; and then would come the intellectual conversion. That was a process which would take place in the minds of mature people, who had grown beyond the first flush of youth and who could think for themselves.

Panditji said that he tried to understand history, especially recent history and every one in the world found that the present civilisation, particularly Western civilisation, was in an astoundingly peculiar state, and could not be explained except by Marxian interpretation. The belief grew in him as it grew in thousands of other people, that this could be explained only in terms of Scientific Socialism.

NEED FOR FUNDAMENTAL REMEDY.

Scores of Conferences were held to solve the problems of post-war Europe. They wanted to succeed but failed because they could not go beyond the framework of the present structure and tried to find a solution within the limits of the Capitalist order. They would go on failing, worsening the conditions in Europe and the world.

It was obvious that no problem could be solved unless one broke up the present order. In every direction that Europe tried to move, it had come up against the stone-wall of Capitalism and vested interests. For such troubles, they must find fundamental remedies and what they might be or might not be, Panditji did not propose to discuss them.

EXPLOITATION MUST GO.

Most people in Europe and in India, like himself, came to the conclusion that the present social structure of the world was in the course of decay and it was impossible that it could continue to exist. Under it, it was impossible to develop the resources which Science had placed at the command of the present order, for the benefit of the masses.

It was necessary to use these resources for putting an end to the misery and the poverty of the people in the world. With the existing resources, properly utilised in an effective way, millenium could be established on earth in one generation. There were enough resources on the earth to turn it into a paradise.

It was not a question of levelling down, or chopping the tall poppies, but was one of establishing a certain system, which would solve the problems of the world, which would put an end to the exploitation of one class by the other.

DECAYING ORDER

The first thing they should realise was that the present order had its day in the world. There was no use cursing Capitalism. If there was a stone in the way, over which one stumbled, it would be removed and kept in its proper place. Capitalism had no doubt played a notable part, solving the problem of production. But it was time it gave place to a new order so that society could go forward with greater benefit. Already, during the last few years, progressive deterioration of the existing order could be noticed.

In Europe and America, many people, though they were opposed to Socialism, agreed that the present order should go. All sorts of solutions were provided, some of them fantastic, as the substitution of energy unit (erg) in America in the place of the present currency, and the Douglas Social Credit Scheme. But these things instead of providing a solution only led to conflict, nationally and internationally.

NO NEW CONCEPTION

The next question was, how was the present order to be changed? Nobody liked violent changes, tremendous upheavals, which brought misery to the people. From a practical point of view, such upheavals were costly things Change should be brought about, without suffering as far as possible But unfortunately, such changes might not be free from dislocation and suffering. There was a conflict in the process, and conflict brought suffering in its train.

Critics said, the Pandit continued, that class struggle was something newly introduced to irritate some people in India where there was no class struggle. But class struggle existed in the present order, which had conflict and struggle as its basis. By shutting one's eyes to this issue, no solution could be found. They must realise that class struggle was present in life every day, at at all times. So far people did not realise how it functioned, because they were so much used to it, without knowing it, and if one pointed it out, they thought it was a new conception.

SYSTEM AT FAULT.

It was not again a question of condemning the Capitalist or the landlords. The fault lay with the entire system. The Socialists far from perpetuating the class struggle, talked of the reverse. They wanted to put an end to it. In the process of ending it, it was true, class struggle would be intensified, by spreading consciousness among a large number of people, who would resist their being exploited.

The Socialists State would bring about a classless society in which every one had equal opportunities for development.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that he had imbibed a background which was the lot of the average bourgeois which laid great stress on the individualistic approach to life. The Socialist way of thinking was somewhat alien to his liking, though intellectually and emotionally he tried to fit in Socialist views in his thinking.

NO SCOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Under the present system, it was absurd to talk of any scope for the development of the individual. When one considered humanity as a whole, how many of them had an opportunity for individual development in the present day world?

Under the British rule in India, even those who had a chance, were cribbed, cabined and confined, under political subjection. But apart from political subjection, in the economic and social sphere how many Indians had a chance? The peasantry and the industrial workers had hardly a chance of keeping their bodies and souls together. Where was the chance for their economic and intellectual development? The middle classes, even if they had some capacity for development, were rendered unfit by the entire system of education.

In the Socialist State stress was laid on the group and not on the individual. A sense of security was created. In the present uncertainty under capitalism, in which there was no security of employment, there was no opportunity for the development of the individual.

Once this security was assured regarding food, clothing, and housing for the people, there was opportunity to every one for development.

EFFECTIVE FORCE.

But his outlook was different from the academically detached outlook of a professor. The real Socialist outlook came from the study of history of current events. Such a calm detachment, removed him from the turmoil and struggle of the world and gave a sort of a "superior" feeling and rendered an intimate contact with the problems of daily life possible. Without such an outlook, one could not have a clear understanding and vision. One might do some social service, and bring comfort to a few. But that did not solve the problems of the world. Equally, a merely "detached" outlook would make one an academician. Both were combined under Socialism. That combination was what made the Socialist an active force. A socialist with this combination would become part of the elemental force.

If they realised this point, they would become agents and subjects of history, not merely its objects. It would give them a sensation worth having and it would raise them above the common level of a hum-drum and unintellectual life.

ACTIVE INSTRUMENT.

The Socialist had no desire to live a hum-drum life. He wanted to take his share in bringing about the change of the present order and be an agent of history and of destiny. But he must also be on the earth while he dreamt of the heaven on earth. He must go ahead and influence the course of events.

The forces which were in mutual conflict to-day, could be seen in clearer demarkation in the Western countries than in the East where the situation was somewhat complicated on account of growing nationalism. The East had not yet solved the problem of national freedom.

LESSON FROM AMERICA.

In America flowing with money, where Capitalism had been tried on a scale as could be found nowhere else in the world, the people were faced with starvation. So also in Europan countries to a greater or smaller extent, conditions of starvation prevailed.

This analysis of Marxism proved correct what had happened in the past and what was happening in the present, in Europe. During the last few years people were forced to come to the Marxian interpretation, and even if they were opposed to Marxism, they agreed with the basis of it.

NOT A SET OF DOGMAS.

As he understood Marxism, it was a scientific interpretation of history of past events, rather than a set of dogmas. Marxism would help the growth of an outlook which enabled one to understand the problems of the present order and solve them.

Panditji next referred to the conflict in India. The issue was confused in this country, on account of the problem of national independence which was intelligible to an average Indian. Capitalism was still in its earlier stages and would have gone on developing. But Capitalism was a world phenomenon and if it collapsed in the world, it could not stand in this country. In fashioning the future policy of the country, it was, therefore, necessary that this peculiar aspect should be kept in view.

RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

Russia too formerly had a Capitalism which was young and had not fully developed. But after the advent of Socialism, with Capitalism gone, with a sweep or two, it became one of the most advanced countries of the world. He might not agree with certain things happening there. But he pointed out that that was the only way of solving the present problems of the world.

They must remember, he continued, as to what was happening in Soviet Asia, and the Central Asiatic regions. People who were once backward were now more advanced economically and intellectually, while in India people talked in terms of "progress" in industry, in education in terms of some kind of "going up." One could compare and see for oneself the difference between what was possible under a Capitalist order, and what Russia achieved.

Given a new order, the whole race could be changed.

COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION.

One could not deal with any single problem in India without relation to other problems. If they granted that the present order must continue, even under Swaraj, they must grant that they had no liberty to develop the country, economically politically and intellectually for the benefit of the masses. The greatest problem was the agrarian problem. If that problem was not solved, there was a way in which these problems would get solved themselves. If they wanted to solve this problem, they should think of solving the problem of industry, of education, of agriculture. Mass education was taken up by the western countries, particularly England, where some members of the Parliament were opposed to it, because it was found that industry could not progress without educating the masses.

Could the problems of India be solved under the Capitalist order? If one tried to do so, one came up against a wall of vested interests. The instance of the unemployment problem alone, and what attempts were being made to solve it, showed that no solution was possible under the present Order. This Solution required a vision, which they found to-day in Socialism but not in Capitalism. If they developed that Socialist outlook, it would give them the vision, the strength to go forward in the solution of great problems of India.

Panditji then addressed the meeting in Hindi, for a few minutes.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

Shooting Affray At Jerusalem & Its Sequel

JERUSALEM, May 17.

Troops were called out in the evening after a shooting affray in which an unknown man emptied a revolver into the crowd leaving a cinema.

Two Jews were killed on the spot and a third died of wounds.

The assassin escaped.—Reuter.

EX-PREMIER TSALDARIS DEAD

(Special Cable.)

ATHENS, May 17.

The death has occurred of ex-Premier Tsaldaris.—Reuter.

NAZIS ARE REAL DANGER TO PEACE

Lord Percy On Germany's Colonies In Africa

RUGBY, May 16.

Lord Eustace Percy who recently resigned from the Government, speaking at a conservative meeting at Oxford last night on the League of Nations said that the present construction of the League was fatal to peace but for the enforcement of international law there must be some regional agreement by which nations were prepared to use military force to resist aggression.

He thought the real danger to peace was Germany and he was convinced it would be a crime to every inhabitant of Africa to reopen the question of former colonies.—B. O. W.

MUSSOLINI'S WISHES TO SCHUSCHNIGG

RUGBY, May 16.

"Sincerest wishes for the continuation and success of your work" telegraphed Sgr. Mussolini to Dr. Schuschnigg in reply to the Austrian Chancellor's telegram stating that the New Austrian Cabinet would stand by the Austro-Hungarian-Italian Protocols. Sgr. Mussolini describes, Dr. Schuschnigg's telegram most welcome and assures that fidelity to the spirit of Rome Protocols remains the basis of principles and policy of the Fascist Government.—B.O.W.

Eden Meets Flandin

RUGBY, May 15.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, who left Geneva last night for Paris made a courtesy call on Mr. Flandin, who owing to ill-health, was unable to attend the Council meeting of the League.

Later he visited M. Leon Blum. Mr. Eden will continue his journey to London this afternoon by air.—B. O. W.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

PARIS, May 17.

An Official Decree has been published promulgating the Franco-Soviet Pact.—Reuter.

ITALIAN GOVT. WITHDRAWS!

Note To League Containing Allegations Against Britain

GENEVA, May 16.

The Italian note to the League on the source of Dum-Dum bullets containing several accusations against the British authorities has been withdrawn by the Italian Government. The Italian have simultaneously requested the return of copies of documents on the subject sent to diplomatic missions.

The Italians however have taken no action with regard to another longer note on the use of Dum-Dum bullets hostilities which will be published next week.

It is learnt in London that as the Italian Government have withdrawn the allegations regarding the use of Dum-Dum bullets of British manufacture in Abyssinia. The British Government won't feel called on to make a reply to the League but the question is still under consideration whether it is necessary to make some answer in view of the publicity given by other means to the statement alleged to have been contained in the Italian note.—Reuter.

Austria's "No" To Italy's Annexation?

RUGBY, May 16.

It is Officially denied that Austria recognised Italy's annexation of Abyssinia. A spokesman of the Chancellor's office declared that the Austrian Government hitherto adopted no definite attitude on annexation.—B.O.W.

Seven Men, Including Four Journalists, Expelled From Abyssinia

ADDIS ABABA, May 16

Seven men, including four journalists, have been found gugilty by the Italian authorities against Italian propaganda and of espionage. They left by this morning's train under notice of expulsion.

The journalists are Steer (Times), Nebenzahl (Havas), a Greek, Angelopoulos of Hearst Newspapers, and Derobillard, the French director of "Corrier D Ethiopie".—Reuter.

FUTURE OF MANDATES

Deputation To Premier

RUGBY, May 15.

The Prime Minister on Tuesday will receive a deputation on the mandates question. The deputation which has been appointed by the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Party will present to the Prime Minister a resolution from the Committee urging that a more definite statement should be made on behalf of the Government to allay anxiety regarding the future of mandated territories.—B. O. W.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

course, without the sacrifice of an iota of their principles on either side. The same thing could be done in India. There was no question of absolute or restricted freedom. They were all against suppression of civil liberties.

Panditji replying to the Maulana observed: "I tried to find as far as possible to be nearest to soil. My objection is that others are higher up. I am always anxious to be nearest the soil of the peasant and the worker. (laughter).

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that there was a general agreement among those present that there should be a Civil Liberties Union. He suggested that a committee be appointed to consider the question of forming a Union in the city.

Dr. Deshmukh seconded the proposal which was accepted.

Panditji said that no one need have a feeling that he was being "pushed in" the Committee, and it should be left to their choice.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

The following Committee was appointed:—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. Natrajan, Bhulabhai J. Desai, M. A. Jinnah, R. P. Masani, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Sir Gvindrao Maddaokar, Messrs. Manu Subedar, N. M. Joshi, R. R. Bakhale, D. N. Bahadurji, B. G. Kher, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mrs. Maniben Mulji. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi Mr. M. C. Chagla, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr . Y. J. Meherally Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. N. H. Pandia, and Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Messrs. R. P. Masani, N. M. Joshi and K. F. Nariman (Conveners).

Representative Committee Formed

(Continued From Page 1)

the police behaved, because there were complaints against the behaviour of the police, and to report how the Fascists behaved towards others. The very presence of such observers was in itself a sort of a check. Besides, the Union in Great Britain carried on propaganda against any suppression of civil liberties.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi observed that the history of India during the past 25 years, showed that at every stage of inauguration of political reforms, there was repression preceding or following such inauguration. At the time of the Morley Reforms, the Montagu-Chelsmford Reforms and the present new Constitution there was repression. The idea seemed to be that the authorities were conscious that these political reforms were inadequate and would not meet with the approval of the people, who would oppose them and some sort of machinery was, therefore, necessary to cope with the opposition.

GOOD FOR ALL PARTIES.

It was therefore in the interests of all parties in the country that such a union should be formed. In theory such a Union would be good.

But in practical operation, they would find difficulties in their way. His fear was that unless there was a genuine desire on the part of all the parties in the country, to unite, the scheme would not succeed. He thought that at present there was no such desire among the parties.

The objective of such a Union should be clearly defined, so that the parties in the country could consider the question of starting it. For instance, personally he found it difficult to join a new institution, having already been associated with a party and having occupied a position in that party. If he wanted to join the Union, he would have to consult his party.

DEFINE THE OBJECTIVE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., welcomed the formation of a Civil Liberties Union. He said that Mr. Natarajan wanted to know whether liberty meant restricted liberty or absolute liberty. In the constitution of the United States, freedom of Press, meant freedom restricted by law. Unfortunately nowadays, legal procedure was being simplified which resulted in a restriction of liberties. Before the Union was started the objective of the Union should be defined. It should be defined as to what constituted the encroachment of civil liberties. He did not agree with Mr. Natarajan, that the Union should be formed by the Indian National Congress. It should be an organisation representative of all parties. If its objective were defined, even some Congressmen might not be the members of the Union.

Maulana Shaukat Ali supported the move for the Union. But they should decide on the lowest common factor of agreement among all parties, for the basis of such an organisation. He believed that the Britisher had a curious conception of co-operation, which meant abject subjection. But he wanted to give a chance to the British Government for another 10 years. He wanted a platform on which all parties could stand united.

LAWYERS' DUTY.

Mr. B. G. Kher pointed out that they had met not to bring about a rapprochement between various parties in the country. The present tendency seemed to be to concentrae tpower in the hands of the bureaucracy, and for that they used all powers in different ways. The good effects of the laws of the countries were wiped out by certain reactionary provisions. A time had come when one must differentiate between law and justice. In every country there were such organizations, on non-party lines. The very fact that representatives of all parties met to protest against encroachment on liberties, would have great moral force. This was primarily the duty of lawyers who were supposed to b ethe upholders of the Constitution. Such a body would go a long way in moulding public opinion.

Mr. Manu Subedar welcoming the proposal said that no big institution with a big object was free from difficulties similar to those pointed by Mr. Dalvi. He would go so far as to reproach the Congress for not bringing in all parties together in a common front. If the President of the Congress made earnest efforts, the results aimed at would be bigger than mere protection of civil liberties. There were numerous organisations in the country under one name or another, but they were all unreal. Civil Disobedience movement was the issue on which there was a division of opinion in the country. But now there was no such movement, and nothing stood in the way of all parties coming together. He suggested that some understanding should be arrived at between the Hindus and the Muslims on the communal question. As a rationalist, he could not understand, why petty issues between the two communities such as music before mosques should be given prominence.

There could be a solution to this problem.

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas, doubted the utility of the formation of such a union, for it would not work when there was an onlense political movement in the country. At a time when the functioning of the movement was important, if it ceased to exist, that would be worse than useless.

VIEWS OF MR. MARDY JONES

Mr. Mardy Jones, referred to the speech of Panditji at the Caxton Hall, London, where Panditji told the audience that India was like a vast prison. He came to India and found that the statement was true. No doubt the Unions in Britain and America were new. But during the Great War, a similar organisation came into existence under Mr. Charles Trevelyon and rendered great help. During the next few years of the reforms, the Indians would need the organisation more than any body else in the world. It appeared to him that the Government had kept a watchful eye on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others, and if the organisation was formed now it would render its future task easier.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT REPLIES

Pandit Jawaharlal in concluding the discussions, said that the point raised by Mr. Manu Subedar was important, but this was hardly the occasion for it. It was really surprising that such things existed as the Hindu-Muslim troubles, if the world did not have lunatics but human beings.

WRONG IN PERSPECTIVE.

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas' argument was entirely wrong in perspective. If one felt that an organisation would be suppressed one could not proceed with it. It was wrong to say that the organisation would be useless, for many had failed in a crisis, as so many organisations and individuals had failed . Even if the organisation might fail, individuals might go ahead with their work. He did not expect the Union to go further than collecting material and giving publicity to it, and mould public opinion. He could not see the logic of saying that India was a subject country and that therefore, there was no use in defending the civil liberties. The logic worked the other way. Because, India was a subject country, there was a possibility of encroachment on liberties at every turn. The Civil Liberties Union might provide some sort of check on this encroachment by the executive.

Panditji pointed out that thousands of institutions and organisations were suppressed in India. If one saw the full picture as to how far this suppression went, one would have a different idea on the need for the formation of the Union. The Civil Liberties Union could be formed by the Congress, but it would not be the same organisation, as a specialised one, with this purpose.

Mr. Dalvi's objection was a sane one, said Panditji, but the difficulties could be overcome. In France, there was the Popular Front between the Socialists and the non-Socialists to combat Fascism, and it was really a matter for surprise that non-Socialist joined the Socalists, of

(Continued in Col. 5)

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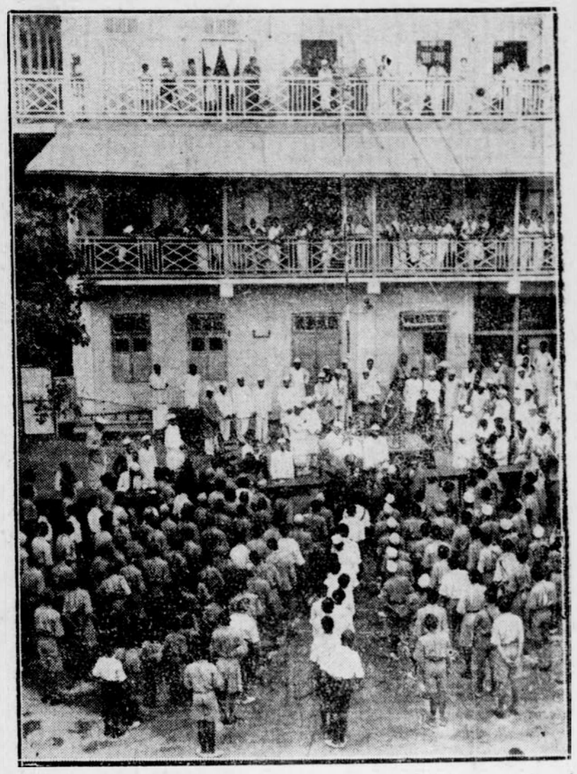
Congress President's Crowded Programme

Congress President making a speech after hoisting the national flag at the Congress House, on Sunday Morning.

The Congress President, accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, arriving to attend the A. I. T. U. C. Session held on Kamgar Maidan on Sunday.

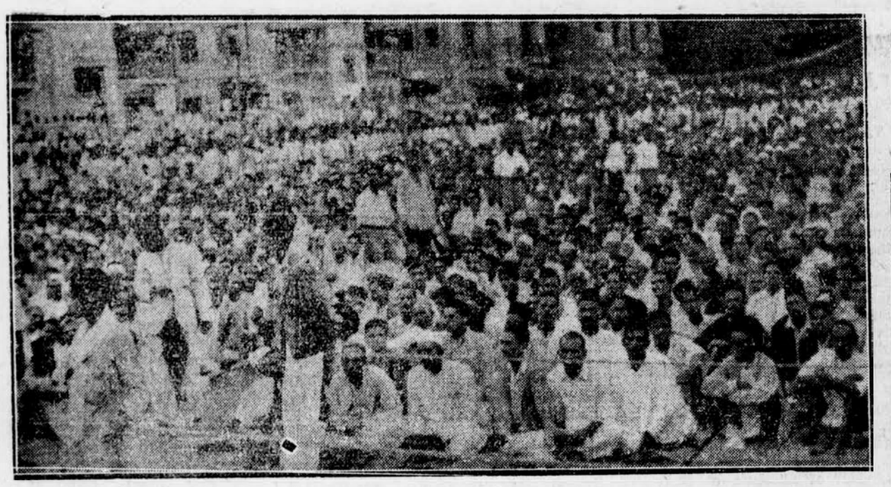


Congress President hoisting the National Flag, at the Congress House, on Sunday morning.

Congress President confers with Bombay Congress Workers in the People's Jinnah Hall, on Saturday afternoon

The Congress President was presented with an address by the Nationalist Harijans at Congress House on Sunday. They also gave a tea party where he was the guest of honour.

Congress President addressing the State's People's meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Saturday evening



A portion of the huge gathering of workers that was present at the A. I. T. U. Congress held on Kamgar Maidan on Sunday.

Avoid Frictions And Antagonism

Congress President's Advice To Socialists

About a hundred active members of the Congress Socialist Party were present at the Informal Conference held at the Lokamanya Kanyashala on Sunday afternoon when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, spoke to them. Besides the Bombay workers, there were representatives of the Party from Bengal, Gujerat, Central Provinces and United Provinces also present. Sjt. Jalaprakash Narayan and Achut Patwardhan, members of the Working Committee, were also present. Mr. M. R. Masani, was in the Chair. The meeting was not open to the Press.

It is understood that Pt. Jawaharlal had a free and friendly discussion with the members of the Party on subjects ranging from the Constituent Assembly to the Temple Entry question. "Comrade Jawaharlal," as he was called, gave his opinion on various questions that were raised through a string of questions that were sent to him on paper.

"HEALTHY RADICALISM."

Panditji, who was asked to give his impressions of the Congress Socialist Party and the work it had done, and the tactics it had pursued, said that he had had no time to study the constitution and programme of the Party, and hence was not in a position to give his opinion on every single thing, since he was partly in jail and partly outside the country recently. He however, it is stated, expressed his rejoicings at the Party having been formed and also considered that the Party had been doing useful work, speaking generally. He thought that the Party acted as healthy radical influence inside the Congress.

AVOID FRICTIONS.

It appears that the Congress President advised the members of the Party to cultivate a more friendly relation with the other Congress workers and groups. He thought that more advantages were gained by friendly relations with other groups than by creating antogonism. Socialists, Panditji is reported to have said, must avoid making speeches or taking steps that would cause frictions, and antogonise others towards their Party. He felt sure that the members of the Party were doing the needful in the matter.

Asked as to what the Congress Socialist Party should do if the Congress put up a right wing candidate in the coming elections as against a non-Congress left wing candidate, the Congress President is reported to have advised the Socialists to support the Congress candidate.

PREMATURE EXPRESSION.

He thought it was premature to express a general opinion on the point at the present moment, but he felt that the formation of the Congress Socialist Party was such that by its very nature, it should support a Congress candidate.

It is stated that Panditji smiled, when he was asked if he would join the Congress Socialist Party after his term of office as President of the Congress was completed, and said that it was too early to make any statement on the subject at present.

Questioned regarding the constitution of the Constituent Assembly, Panditji is said to have replied that it should be conven-ed under the adult suffrage franchise.

PANDITJI REMOVES A DOUBT.

A doubt is stated to have been raised by a member of the Party as to whether the reactionary elements in the country should be allowed to vote. Panditji was for disenfranchising those who had continuously worked with Imperialists movement. If the Constituent Assembly had to be convened on democratic principles, then the capitalists also should have the right of say in the matter.

WORKING CLASS PARTY.

Asked as to whether there was a place for a Independent Working Class Political Party in the country to carry on work both in the Legislatures and outside, Panditji is reported to have given his opinion that there was no place for such a party at the present moment. There might be a place for such a party later on, but at present workers had not been organised to such an extent.

LOCAL OFFICIALS MEET CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Discuss Difficulties In Their Work

The Officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had a discussion with the President of the Indian National Congress on Sunday morning immediately after the Flag Salutation Ceremony. It is understood that they placed before Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru several difficulties that were facing them in their work.

It was pointed out to the Congress President, it appears, that there was nothing of Socialism in any one of the Congress Resolution that were passed at the Lucknow Session of the Congress. But yet an impression had been created in the country that the position at Lucknow was a conflict between the Socialists and the rest. That was a wrong impression as many of those who were not Socialists also held radical views on certain questions. The workers were in an embarassing position. Many of them, who voted for example for the official resolution on the question of Office Acceptance would have possibly voted for any radical Socialist programme, if any such had been placed before the Session. Hence it was essential that the impression that had been created should be removed as early as possible.

It appears that the Congress President agreed that it was really unfortunate that such an impression should have been created and ought to be removed as early as possible.

NO RECOGNITION OF PARTY

It is further understood, that it was pointed out to the President that the inclusion of three Socialist Party members in the Working Committee had been taken for granted as a sort of recognition of the Socialist Party. Many persons who would have voted with the radicals did not do so because of the opposition to certain measures by Socialists as a Party. Though they were Radicals they did not join the Socialists because they thought it was a matter of prestige that they should oppose the Socialists. Due to some such facts a lot of confusion had been created and it was found that at every step there were difficulties.

It appears that Pandit Jawaharlal appreciated the unfortunate position. He of course did not select the three members of the Congress Socialist Party, because they were members of the Party. But he made it clear that the selection of three members of the Social'st Party did not in any way mean as recognition of any Party, in the sense it was sought to be made out.

The Officials of the B. P. C. C. are also stated to have discussed with the President the forthcoming elections and the implementing of the Lucknow Congress resolutions.

MASS CONTACT.

It is further understood that the B.P.C.C. officials wanted to know from the President how exactly mass contact could be established. One of them is reported to have asked whether mass contact meant anything more than holding conferences with the workers' and peasants' leaders and speaking on platforms on the subject. Should Congress take upon itself the work of starting unions.

Panditji is reported to have said that a programme would be drawn regarding the mass contact question and the method of approach.

The question regarding raising funds for the election propaganda and the difficulties that were in the way of so doing were also discussed.

AWAKENED POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Harijans' Tribute To Mahatma's Efforts

The Nationalist Harijans of Bombay gave a reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on Sunday afternoon, at the Lokamanya Kanya Vidyashala, Congress House, Bombay.

An address was presented to him, which was read by Mr. V. A. Pote.

Panditji in his reply said that he was glad to note that the Harijans in Bombay stood with the national cause. Though they stated in their address that he could not devote much time to them, he thought that the fulfilment of the greater object before him would automatically solve the Harijan problem along with the other problems. In his fight for that objective, therefore, he was also fighting on behalf of the Harijans. Panditji partook of the refreshments arranged on the occasion.

In the course of the address read at the reception, the nationalist Harijans said:—

FIDELITY TO CONGRESS ASSURED.

"We the nationalist Harijans stand with and as part of the Indian National Congress and assure you that we shall ever remain a wing of the Congress willing to play our part in the common fight for the inherent rights of our great nation.

With the best of intentions, the Indian National Congress has not so far been able to do much for Harijans. But we want to assure you that we recognise the awakening the Congress has caused amongst the people in general in respect of the lot of Harijans and the injustice suffered by Harijans. We know that our best friends are amongst Congress leaders. The British Government with its hundred and fifty years' rule and vaunted solicitude for Harijans has not done a tithe of what the Congress under Mahatma's leadership has done during these fifteen years. The great political consciousness that has been roused among the hearts of millions of Harijans is simply due to Mahatma Gandhi's wonderful efforts, and we know that you have wholeheartedly been with him in his efforts. We hope and trust the beneficent and nationalist mission of Mahatma will flourish under your guidance and the Congress under your leadership will secure for Harijans their legitimate share and place in the economic and political life of India."

WARNING TO MOTORISTS

Free Legal Aid Not For Those Who Break Common Rules Of Road

The Secretary of the W.I.A.A. has issued the following:—

Members of those Automobile Associations which include Free Legal Defence and Advice amongst the other beneficial services they afford, seem to be under a general impression that this service must be rendered, irrespective of the merits of the case; and in consequence of this belief many people drive in a more reckless and careless manner than they would otherwise.

Actually the situation is quite different, and in certain cases, particularly those in which members are known to have behaved in an unsporting and inhuman manner, Automobile Associations are quite within their rights to refuse the privilege.

The reason for the restriction is quite obvious. Automobile Associations, while striving always to obtain greater motoring benefits and better conditions for their members, have to respect the laws of the land and the common decencies and courtesies of the road, and if they defended willy-nilly those of their members who went smashing their way through those codes, especially the humanitarian part of them, they would create a most unsavoury situation and fall into disrepute.

Very Broadminded

Consequently the line must be drawn somewhere, and there must be a very sharp delineation between when to, and when not to, afford Free Legal Defence. Automobile Associations are, however, very broad-minded in the main and are inclined generally to weight the scales in favour of their members; when something stands out like a coastal light on a pitch black night (a motorist came out of the black, knocked some one down, and disappeared into the black without stopping to render assistance)—then its Thumbs down, Gentlemen.

Unsportsmanlike, callous behaviour such as this is unseemly in a member of this Association. So those who rely on Free Legal Defence to pull them out of their motoring fires, should remember to qualify for this protection by not neglecting the common courtesies and humanitarianism of the broad highway.

W.I.A.A. Function

All arangements for the Signs of the Zodiac Competition have now been completed and it will he held on Monday, the 8th June, at 9-15 p.m. Full particulars may be had from the Secretary.

Very keen interest is being taken in the All-India Rally, and enquiries are pouring in. Quite apart from the advantages which the arrangements will offer to entrants, there is always the attractive prospect of seeing the Durbar having a good time in company with others of the great motoring fraternity, and coming away with a handsome trophy worth anything from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000. It is hoped that Western India, proud possessor of the largest Automobile Association in the country, will also lead in sportsmanship.

Come along, Bombay! Be first in everything. You have the finest port, the biggest city and the worst roads in the land. Shew'em that you have the keenest motorists too. Let ours be the real bumper entry.

IMPLEMENTING LUCKNOW DECISIONS

Thana Congress Begins Work In Earnest

The second meeting of the Executive body of the Thana District Congress Committee was held at Kalyan at Mr. Sule's bungalow recently. Mr. Nana Sahib Damle presided.

Sjt. Nanasahib Damle put before the Committee the programme chalked out by the Lucknow Congress and requested the members to begin work in right earnest.

It was resolved that every Taluka should begin to enlist Congress members and fulfil their quota and try to enroll voters in the Provincial Council's Election rolls.

Mr. P. S. Bhagwat was appointed an Auditor to check the accounts of the Taluka Congress Committee. It was decided that in order to carry out the programme of the Congress systematically every Taluka should appoint at least one paid Pracharak.

It was decided to print and publish the short and concise history of the Congress work and all the Talukas were requested to send their reports without further delay.

Every taluka was requested to hold peasants' meeting and to establish their cordial relations as regards their political and economic aspirations.

GOVT. OF INDIA CRITICISED

Nothing Done For Development Of Mercantile Marine

RANGOON, May 15.

Improved outlook of trade conditions, satisfaction at the decision for the maintenance of "status quo" for three years regarding the Indo-Burma Trade after the separation of Burma, disappointment at Government of India's failure to remove income-tax and surcharge in full and the hope that the first budget under separated Burma will take credit for removal of surcharge, were the main observations contained in the speech of Khan Bahadur Ahmed Chandoo, M. L. C., President of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce delivered at the annual meeting of the Chamber this evening.

Mr. Virjeebhai Dhaya, Vice-President, read the Chairman's speech owing to unforseen absence of the latter from Rangoon.

The chairman thanked Sir Hugh Stephenson for his sympathetic attitude towards Indian interests during his Governorship and assured His Excellency Sir Archibald Cochrane support and co-operation of the Indian mercantile community in the discharge of his onerous duties.

The speaker regretted that the Government of India had done nothing to carry out its commitments regarding the Indian Mercantile Marine and its developments but hoped that Lord Linlithgow would take early steps to see that the principle of equality of status governing shipping relations of members of the commonwealth are established in right earnest and that he would take into confidence the pioneers of the Indian shipping industry to achieve this object.

Mr. S. N. Haji was elected president for the ensuing year.—A. P.

New May Queen Of Walworth

Dolly Miles (13) was crowned May Queen of Walworth by the Rev. Herbert Dunnico at the Browning Settlement, Walworth, London, on May 1.

WHY DEPRESSED CLASSES SHOULD ACCEPT ISLAM

Only Religion Giving Solution

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, May 13.

At the invitation of Mr. Ahmed Haroon Jaffer Ex-M.L.A., Mr. K.L. Gauba, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, Muslim Leader of the Punjab addressed a public meeting on Tuesday in the Cantonment, which was very largely attended, and was presided over by Mr. Ahmed Haroon Jaffer Ex-M.L.A. Mr. Ahmed Haroon Jaffer paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. Gauba in the Assembly and for the cause of Islam at large. Mr. Gauba was cheered when he rose to speak.

THE REASON WHY.

Coming to the subject "Whq I accepted Islam", he said, that in the year 1933 his condition was similar to that of the Decreased Classes to day. Hinduism could not satisfy him and he was in search of a religion which would give him a peace of mind. After making a comparative study of all the religions, he decided to become Muslim and so far he had no reason to repent that decision. The same is the condition of the Depressed Classes to-day. They want to improve their condition and to get equality to status with other human beings. They have got only three serious alternatives to consider, namely: 1. They may remain in Hinduism; 2. They may accept Christianity or 3. They may accept Islam. There was a fourth alternative also, but it was very minor, viz, they may become Sikhs or accept Budhism. But these are only allied sects of Hinduism, and as such there is very little likelihood of Depressed Classes accepting these if they decide to leave Hinduism itself.

DEFECTS OF CHRISTIANITY

He had occasions of coming across many Depressed Class Leaders and said that he was sure that they are not going to remain in the Hindu fold. So, there are only two alternatives left. Either they can become Christians or accept Islam. Although the Christian Mission have got money and are fully organised, he showed that the Depressed Classes want an equality or status with other followers of the religion which they join and this is not possible in Christianity. Indian Christians cannot enter the Churches of the Europeans, however learned they may be, and whatever may be their social status. It is only Islam which gives full equality of status. Every Muslim can enter any mosque he likes. In the history of India and other Muslim nations, we find slaves rising to the status of Kings. Islam has taught the lesson of equality for the last thirteen hundred years. "See my own case", he added. "I am a man with moderate education. There are many amongst the Depressed Classes who are similar to me. I joined Islam only some two years back. To-day I have got full equality of rights and have been given full opportunities to serve Islam. It is, therefore, from my own experience that I advise the Depressed Classes to become Muslims if they seriously want to improve their status."

WILL NOT BE SURPRISED

He emphasised that Islam is the only religion which gives a perfect solution of the various political, and economical ills from which the Western Civilization is suffering to-day. In this connection he mentioned the bad treatment which the true sincere Christian Negros of Abyssinia were receiving at the hands of the White Christians of other countries. He closed his speech by quoting from Barnard Shaw, that he would not be surprised if the whole world accepted Islam within fifty of sixty years.

Mr. Adam Hajee Omer, Secretary, Anjuman-e-Tabligh-e-Islam garlanded Mr. Gauba and thanked him for addressing hem, and Mr. Gauba left for Lahore the same day and was given a hearty send-off, and profusely garlanded.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE PRIZES

Winners In Essay Competition Scheme

The Board of the Examiners of the Bombay Humanitarian League-Prize Essay Competition Scheme No. 105 has declared the following candidates successful, in order of merit and the following prizes will be awarded to each candidate noted against their names:—

Gulab Chand Kanji Jain, Municipal School, Godarwara (C. P.) Rs. 25, Kamta Singh, Government School, Aurangabad (Bihar) Rs. 20, Krishna Deo Singh, Mangal Seminary, Motihari (Bihar) Rs. 15, Kamta Nath Heycock Academy, Motihari Rs. 10, Jogendra Shribastava, Marwari School, Darbanga (Bihar) Rs. 5.

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY.

Mulchand Agrawal, Municipal School, Godawara (C. P.), J. P. Singh, S. P. Academy, Hardi, Muzaffarpur, (Bihar), Tafail Ahmad Khan, H. E. School, Mahanar, Muzaffarpur, (Bihar), Achutanand Rath, H. E. School, Bargarh (Orisa), Rajibnayan Singh, Mangal Seminary, Motihari (Bihar), Ramratan Singh, Municipal School, Godawara (C. P.), Umashankar Dweved!, Municipal School, Godawara, (C. P.) Gorakha Singh, V. M. School Siwan, (Chupra), Dund Bahadur Singh, Government School, Pusa (Bihar), Master Gopal Krishna Verma, N. L. Academy, Laheriasarai (Bihar).

The prizes in cash will be awarded in form of Medal Books and Cash.

PURE MILK FOR CITY & SUBURBS

Formation Of Co-operative Supply Societies Decided

The Committee appointed by the Second Fort Co-operative Institute's Conference, with Mr Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay as Chairman, to devise ways and means for organising a Milk and Ghee Supply Society for the City of Bombay and Suburbs on a Co-operative Basis, met recently at the Mayor's Rooms in the Municipal Corporation's Office. Among those present at the meeting were Mr. Madhavlal M Bhatt, the Chairman of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Prof. S G. Beri, Mr. K. C. Prabhu Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division, Mr D. M. Kulkarni, Secretary of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Mr H. S. Purandare and Mr. B. B Bhatporia.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

At the suggestion of the Assistant Registrar, it was decided that the Milk Supply Society should be organised on a comprehensive scale. He suggested that the activities should not be confined to merely buying and distributing milk but the scope of the Society should also be enlarged that the Society should itself own cattle and supply milk the purity of which should be guaranteed. He said that if the Society can thus combine both the functions of the producer and consumer, then the success of the venture would be assured.

All the other members accepted the idea and it was decided to call for the information from the Calcutta and Madras Milk Supply Unions which are working successfully.

The Committee decided to enlist the sympathy and the support of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Agricultural Department of the Government of Bombay.

Some persons engaged in the milk trade in Bombay and suburbs were co-opted together with other gentlemen well-versed in Co-operative finance and Co-operative propaganda.

The Committee feels that the public of Bombay will extend their fullest co-operation in their efforts to supply pure milk and ghee to the citizens of Bombay.

Why we cast Pipes vertically

THE earlier method of casting pipes was in a horizontal position, but as the standard of length increased, the position of the moulds changed, first to a slope and finally to the present vertical method.

Little change was made in order to ensure stronger and cleaner castings by bringing all dirt (which rises and floats on the heavier metal) to the top of the mould into a large runner or "head" which is cut off in the finished pipe. All recent specifications for Cast Iron Pipes insist that pipes are cast vertically, and The Bengal Iron Co. Ltd.'s Pipe Foundries comply with all modern standards.

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Greetings To A. I. T. U. C.

TO CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

Through Solidarity Of Working Class Movements Says Cripps

BOMBAY, May 17.

The following are some of the messages received by the Secretary, Reception Committee of the 15th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress:

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Socialist leader of England, and Attorney-General of the late Labour Government, writes:—

"I send my sencere greetings to the 15th annual session of the A. I. T. U. C. and hope that your deliberations may be useful and constructive. To-day the world is suffering from the rivalries and conflicts inherent in capitalism and imperialism. The only basis upon which we can biuld up permanent peace is upon solidarity of the working class movements of the world. We must terminate all imperialism if we are to solve the world's economic problems and substitute a world co-operative commonwealth for the present state of chaos and competition.

We look forward to a great access of strength to the Trade Union movement in India and to its class association with the great bodies of exploited and depressed workers in the vast agricultural distress of India.'

SINK YOUR DIFFERENCES.

Rao Saheb R. W. Fulay, M.L.C. Nagpur, a labour leader, who has been selected as a delegate to the International Conference at Geneva and sailed yesterday for Geneva, says:—

"We are at present faced with terrible unemployment on the one hand and drastic wage cuts and retrenchment in the textile industry and in the railways on the other. At such a time we should sink all our differences even if we are required to modify some of our doctrinaire principles. I hope your efforts towards unity with the Federation will be crowned with success. I hope to see that the Trade Union Congress represents all sections in the Trade Union movement by the time I return. I am sure Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will do his best to exert his influence for unity"

ALLY WITH I.N.C.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar a prominent leader of the National Trade Union Federation says:—

"You will realise me as a fellow worker in the field. How eager I am that the split between the two wings of our movement should be bridged without further delay and I trust that through the effort of friends like Messrs. V. V. Giri, Jamnadas Mehta, Kalappa and others from my group and of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of the Congress and your section, some workable programme of work will be drawn up. The labour should definitely ally with the Indian National Congress though it may function a separate unit with it. This is necessary to strengthen the foremost political organisation in the country.—United Press.

INFLUENCE OF CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

kind of repression, and that was of the capitalists who were exploiting them. Hence the workers had to face double repression one of Imperialism and the other of Capitalism, and have to put up a daily struggle with them.

CLASS WAR.

Referring to the question of Class Struggle, he said that many do not like to have class war in the country. They unfortunately said so as a result of blindness. Class war was there already. It was going on at present, and there was no use shutting eyes to the realities and criticising. Vested interests in the country, through their influence of money, were fighting hard to maintain their present position. The present structure of society was such that a few lived through exploiting the rest. The vested interests talked of love and mutual understanding, but why should they resent when the workers protested against exploitation? It was for the workers themselves calmly to consider over all these questions and come to a decision.

INFLUENCE OF CONGRESS.

Continuing, the speaker said that the Congress was the biggest organisation in the country. Many lakhs of people had courted jail and sacrificed a great deal under its banner. It was due to the Congress that the prestige and honour of the country had increased in the eyes of the world. The world had opened its eyes, and known about the existence of India. People all over the world had begun to feel that the Indian people who could put up a struggle against the present domination would not be held in bondage for long.

In the meetings of workers, a lot was said against the Congress. It was possible that many of those things that were said were true. There was no doubt that the workers had a right to demand certain things from the Indian National Congress. They had the right to criticise the Congress for not doing this or that for the workers?

But no purpose would be served by abusing each other. It was for the representatives of both the organisations to find out ways and means by which there could be better understanding and co-operation between the two organisations.

The speaker referred to the resolution on war passed by the Lucknow session, and said that the people in the country should be prepared through organisation and propaganda not to have anything to do with it when an imperialist war broke out. It was essential that the strength of the Congress should be increased. Mutual abuse would take one neither here nor there. The goal aimed at could be reached earlier if there was mutual co-operation and constant contact. Unless there was unity between the two, success was very far off.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary of the T.U.C., then read out messages and greetings that had been received.

ANSARI DEATH CONDOLENCE.

A condolence resolution at the sad demise of Dr. M. A. Ansari was placed before the session by Mrs. Maniben Kara and carried.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan and Mr. Indulal Yagnik conveyed the greetings of the Congress Socialist Party and the Indian Peasants, respectively.

The sessions adiourned till this evening when important resolutions would come up for discussion.

(Speeches of Mrs. Maniben Mulji and Mr. Jhabvala on Page 16).

"ANSARI DAY" CELEBRATIONS

Telegrams have been received from several places in India stating that the "Ansari Day" was observed there, in all solemnity, and resolutions condoling the patriot's death and payng tributes to his memory were passed.

Among the places from which the messages have been received are: Calcutta, Lahore, Patna.

President And Broach Strike

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress has addressed letters to the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee and the President of the Broach Municipality, who is a Congressman regarding the Broach Sweepers' Strike. This appears to be the direct result of the deputation of Congress Socialists and Mr. Indulal Yagnik, which waited on the Congress President on Saturday.

ENFORCE FACTORY ACT

Bhavnagar Youth Leaguers Get Busy

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR (By Mail).

About forty-five students have come to Amreli to attend the summer classes. Most of them are students. Mr. Indulal Yajnik gave a series of lectures. Mr. Dinker Mehta of the Gujerat Congress Socialist group had also come to deliver lectures.

PARISHAD WANTED.

The Bhavnagar State Peoples' Conference is not held for the last seven years. The Elderly group in the conference who were taking some interest in the parishad work have now ceased to be within the fold. The holding of the Conference has been overdue. Khedut Sammelans in Liliya, and Mahuva show that cultivators as a class want the Parishad.

FACTORY ACT AMENDMENT

A meeting of the executive committee of the Youth League decided to launch a campaign for amendments in the Factory Act its strict enforcement and introduction of Compensation Act.

The meeting also expressed its protest against heavy sentence to Atmaram Bhatt and also condemned the attitude of the University authorities for making sudden departure in English papers at the Matriculation Examination.

JAIPRAKASH'S ELECTION

Rajen Babu Refutes Press Insinuations

PATNA, May 17

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" regarding the report appearing in the press here, in which certain statements were attributed to Babu Rajendra Prasad regarding the validity of the election of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, the socialist leader to Congress cabinet, Babu Rajendra Prasad said:—

"I am sorry that the report published in a local paper contains insinuations wholly unfounded. I never opposed the nomination of Mr. Jaiprakash to the Working Committee as Pandit Jawaharlal himself will bear out. I liked the idea and promised to help him to be returned to the A. I. C. C.

With that view a reference was made to the A. I. C. C. office and a resolution was passed by the working committee which we thought would cover his case but unfortunately we found he was not only a delegate to the Lucknow Congress but did not even fulfil the condition to be returned as a delegate under the constitution.

We had therefore to leave him out and elect two other socialists to the A. I. C. C. without a contest. I am sure, if the Working Committee finds a way out of this constitutional difficulty th's province will be only oo grateful to accommodate him.—A.P.

MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO TAKES THE OATH

Acting C. P. Governor

PACHMARHI, May 16.

Amidst impressive ceremony this morning at the Government House which was attended by a large gathering of officials and non-officials the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao took the oath of the office of acting Governor, Central Provinces. Mr. A. L. Binney Chief Secretary read the royal warrant of appointment and justice H. G. Gruer administered the oaths of allegiance and office.

Mr. N. J. Roughton was then sworn in as a temporary member of the executive council of H. E. the Governor.—A.P.

Habshan Janjira Peoples' Tribute To Ansari's Memory

The Secretary writes:—

An extraordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the Habshan Janjira Peoples' Union was held to express sorrow on the sad demise of Dr. Ansari.

In moving the resolution which was passed all standing the President said that on one hand the Indian National Congress had lost in the death of Dr. Ansari a unifying factor between the two comunities of Hindus and Muslims and on the other hand it was an irreparable loss to Muslims of India whose communal interests were well safeguarded by Dr. Ansari in the Congress which he joined and served at the cost of his worldly gains to bridge the gulf between Muslims and Hindus for liberating the motherland. Dr. Ansari, therefore, would be remembered in future history as "The true Son of India.

DON'T FIGHT ON TRIVIAL ISSUES

Congress President's Appeal To Hindus & Muslims

BIG ISSUES UNITE THEM BOTH

At 10 p.m. on Sunday the Congress President addressed a meeting largely attended by Muslims and held under the auspices of the Young Muslim Brotherhood at Koliwada, Mandvi, when Mrs. Naidu, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and S. K. Patil were among those present.

Mrs. Naidu called upon to speak, cryptically remarked that praise would be superfluous in the case of 'Jawahar' whose name was sufficient and praise resumed her seat. Brevity is really the soul of wit.

Panditji speaking made a feeling reference to Dr. Ansari and his services to the Nation. His greatest contribution was regarding the Hindu-Muslim question. They should sink their petty differences in the cause of the Nation. They were fighting among themselves for trivial causes and were overlookng bigger and more vital issues. He asked them to study contemporary history, to understand what was happening in Palestine Egypt, Samatra Java, Indo-China or Syria. The exploitation of the people in those countries differed only in degree, though in some countries the people were not as enslaved as in India, but everywhere they were forming united fronts to win their freedom. The questions of seats in the legislatures and offices did not affect the masses of Hindus and Muslims whose interests were one and the same.

THE BIG QUESTIONS.

The big-questions staring India as well as the world were poverty and unemployment and these were common to Hindus and Muslims unemployment.

The only remedy for these problems was a socialist order. The solution could not be different whether it be in the case of Muslims or Hindus. India should find her own solution in the light of the world experience—of social ism substituting Indian capitalists in the place of British capitalists would not alter the lot of India.

A proper constituted—democratically elected, constituent Assembly alone could formulate the Constitution for India Panditji said Congress would not stop its fight till success was achieved and they should not rest content till their goal was reached.

Mr. Hathimbhoy Durber in thanking Pt. Jawahar said that Panditji's words were no empty words and if his message should rouse them to action from slumber, his visit to them, that night would bear fruit. He garlanded the Pandit, who drove away amidst deafening cheers and cries of "Pandit-Jawaharlal-ki-Jai."

Excellent arrangements were made and the aid of loud speakers was sought to reach the vast concourse of people gather in Koliwada, the Borah-Business locality, to hear the Congress Presidents' message.

President To Meet Merchants

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's presidential address created some uneasiness in the minds of some merchants, in the city.

Since his arrival in the City, Pandit Jawaharlal has expressed his anxiety to meet the merchants in the city and discuss with them.

After he gave expression to his anxiety, it is understood that some of the prominent merchants in the city moved in the matter and a meeting has been arranged when some of the leading merchants will attend to have a free and frank discussion with Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru.

The meeting will be held at the Taj Mahal hotel on Tuesday evening at 5 p.m.

Patna, May 16.—A young woman committed suicide yesterday by throwing herself before a running train between Fatwa and Banka Ghat on the East Indian Railway. The case of the tragedy is said to be a quarrel with her mother-in-law.

ECZEMA

Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs 6|-. Postage extra.

KAMALA WORKS,
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

MenMadeYoung
Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma compietely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

1906 — 1936

THIRTY odd years of "NATIONAL" service is an achievement of no small magnitude; it is a record which has very few parallels in the history of Life Assurance in this country. We are proud to say that we have, during this period, paid a sum exceeding Rs. 1,45,00,000/- by way of claims to our numerous policyholders and their beneficiaries, and have thus been instrumental in saving thousands of homes, from the two great evils of want and destitution.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO., LD., (Head Office: CALCUTTA.)

BOMBAY BRANCH:
National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package.

SAHARA

For real tobacco value and consistent quality you cannot do better than "HONEYDEW" cigarettes. They have been a great favourite for many years. Just try a packet and see for yourself how good they are.

BEARS' HONEYDEW CIGARETTES

2½ annas per packet of 10.

H/110

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

This Humpbacked Earth

How the Pull of Celestial Bodies Produces "Land Tides" Which Cause Buildings to Rise and Fall.

CHRISTOPHER Columbus had a theory that the earth was round and that by proceeding in a straight line it would be possible to travel around the globe. To prove his theory and also to find an all-water route to India Columbus sailed from Spain.

Proceeding due west, he discovered America.

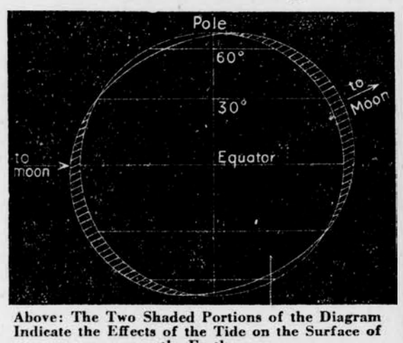
Thousands of years before Columbus men believed that the earth was flat and still do so to this day, at least a few of them.

Now comes a scientist of today who has made new discoveries about the shape of the earth. It is not round, strictly speaking. Neither is it flat, but oval, lopsided or humpbacked.

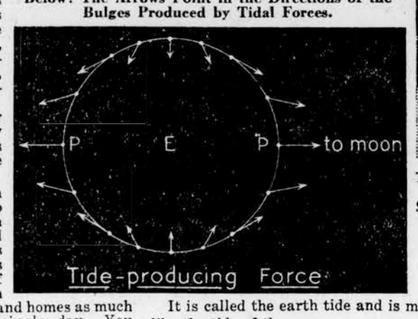
Doctor Archer Hoyt is the authority for these new facts about the form of the earth.

There is a hump on the earth, according to Doctor Hoyt, which makes it more oval than round. This hump, which increases with the position of the moon and sun raises office buildings and homes as much as 23 inches in a single day. You do not see buildings rise and fall, of course, because an entire section of the globe moves at the same time.

The hump, which looks like a great belt around the globe, is caused by the attraction of the moon, sun and other celestial bodies.



Above: The Two Shaded Portions of the Diagram Indicate the Effects of the Tide on the Surface of the Earth.
Below: The Arrows Point in the Directions of the Bulges Produced by Tidal Forces.



It is called the earth tide and is much like the tide of the sea.

"We discovered this earth tide," Doctor Hoyt explains, "when we were perfecting an instrument to study gravity. We had to take this hump, which makes the world look like a racetrack, into consideration. Few knew of its existence more than three or four years ago.

"The hump, which is really the earth tide, is a band from the equator to the sixtieth parallel. Above that point, the pull of the celestial bodies shrinks the earth's surface. You see, the earth is merely a great ball of putty-like substance.

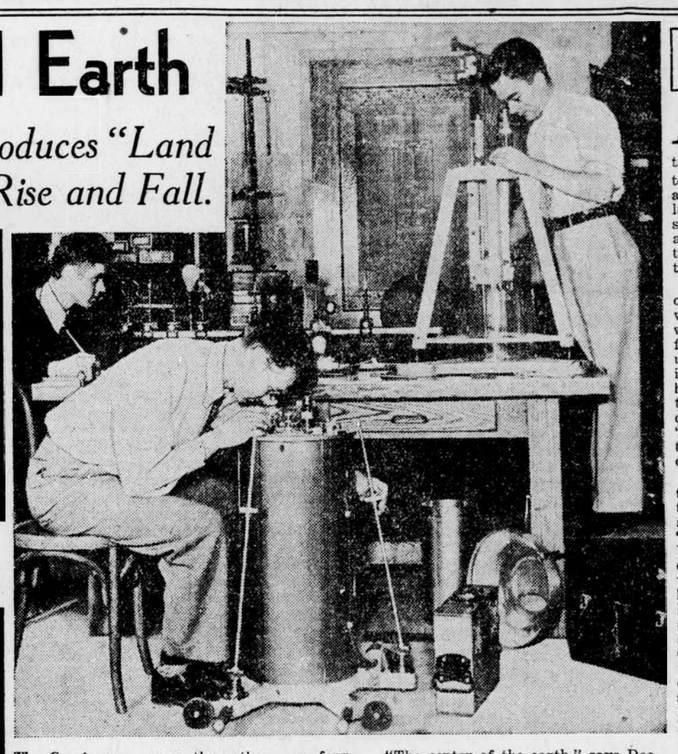
"It rotates and slides along under the band. When the sun is in a position which helps the moon to pull the earth out of shape the band rises in height.

"Every day buildings are raised from one foot to 23 inches, depending on the position of the celestial bodies."

This attraction, which pulls the world out of the familiar shape that is pictured in every school geography, also slows it down. This also increases the length of the day, Doctor Hoyt explains but the world will not notice it for a couple of hundred thousand years.

Doctor Hoyt's discovery also should be a boon to fat people, for when the earth tide is at its height, everyone weighs less. This is because you are farther from the earth's center, which is the center of gravitation.

The instrument, called the gravimeter, which Doctor Hoyt has developed for measuring gravity, when he discovered that the earth was shaped somewhat like an egg, is so sensitive that a particle of dust will throw it out of gear.



The Gravimeter, Which Is So Sensitive That a Particle of Dust Throws It Out of Gear, Measures the Earth Tides.

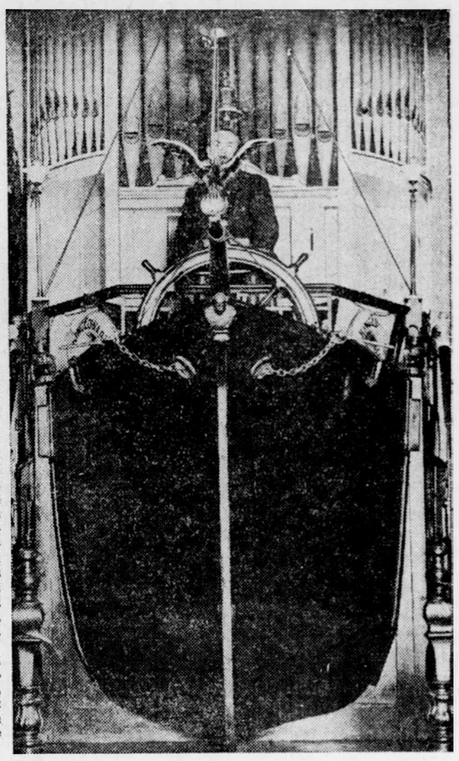
"The center of the earth," says Doctor Hoyt, "is a molten mass. And the hard shell on which we live slides and slips. This causes earthquakes. It also explains why it is so easy for the earth to be pulled out of shape by the moon and sun."

SHIP'S BOW AS A PULPIT

AS the members of the congregation of the Mission to Seamen Bethel at Falmouth, England, listen to the sermon they face a familiar sight throughout the entire discourse.

Although many of the old "tars" whose bronzed and weather-beaten faces are seen regularly at the services of this church, have retired from the sea, they still continue to have its "atmosphere" due to the unusual type of pulpit.

The pulpit of this church is actually the bow of an old ship, the "King Edward." When this vessel's days of usefulness were ended, it was broken up. The bow, however, was saved intact and installed in this sailors' mission to form the pulpit. It is complete with steering-wheel life-preservers, lamps and anchors.



The Pulpit of a Church for Seamen at Falmouth, England, Is Built of the Bow of an Old Ship, the "King Edward."

Curious Tricks Used by Strange Beggars

"FOR the poor shall never cease out of the land: therefore I command thee, saying, Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy, in thy land", is the dictum of Scripture in the fifteenth chapter of Deuteronomy. This problem of the poor and needy has continued to vex mankind ever since.

Jesus tells the story of Lazarus and Dives, in St. Luke, chapter 16 in which he points out what will happen to the rich man and to the poor man when they attain eternity.

The beggar has been an institution of civilization, and he is still one of the greatest problems with which men and women have to deal. Is he a parasite? If so, how can beggary be stopped? Or is he only the accompaniment of the complicated life of mankind?

There is no doubt that begging is a profession—almost, if not quite, a business. It has been said that some of the most skilful beggars have made it into big business, so skilfully do they wheedle thousands of dollars annually out of the pockets of the charitable.

Beggar organizations for mutual protection from the law and for the more expert preying upon the public have been exposed for centuries, but they continue and develop new methods of reaching the bountiful.

In England a century ago the begging fraternity adopted strange methods of attracting attention. One dark-skinned mendicant used a crutch and a cane to indicate his helplessness, but at the same time adorned his head with a ship under full sail, that he might not escape the attention of the most careless passerby. This beggar knew how to advertise.

The holidays were "palmy" days for every beggar. The mendicants traded upon the bubbling spirits of the public, as children do on Thanksgiving Day in many places.

An old-time British beggar, of the early nineteenth century found May Day one of his best opportunities for practising his trade. He dressed himself and his little boy in fantastic fashion, carrying a staff, with tinkling bells, that sound and sight might aid him in touching the hearts of the merry makers.

The twentieth century sees many of these mendicants pretending to be blind or lame, and the laws against begging have proved very difficult to enforce lest some one really in need be prosecuted mistakenly.

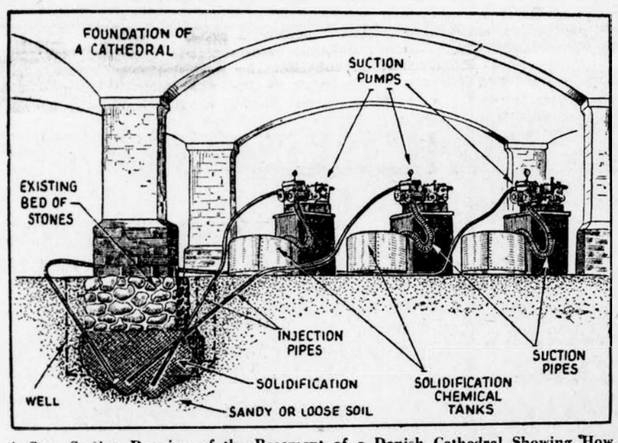
The art of begging appears to be a progressive one and every possible device is tried by worthy and more often unworthy to gather money far in excess of what they might earn by honest toil.

The panhandler, either a rough, burly fellow who stops the wayfarer on the streets at a dark corner and huskily asks for a dime, or the well dressed, gentlemanly fellow who frankly asks for money to buy a drink are among some of the American developments of modernistic begging.

Two Old-Time British Beggars Fantastically Garbed for a Profitable Business on May-Day.

Left: A Dark-Skinned Mendicant of the 18th Century Wearing an Odd Head Decoration of a Ship Under Full Sail.

Solidifying Soil to Save Sinking Buildings from Tottering into Ruins



A Cross-Section Drawing of the Basement of a Danish Cathedral Showing How Chemicals Were Forced With Suction and Pressure Pumps Into the Soil to Harden It and Prevent the Foundation From Sinking.

WHEN the walls of the cathedral church of Ribe in Jutland, Denmark, began to show dangerous cracks, engineers were summoned to ascertain the cause of the trouble and find the remedy.

It was found that the foundation of the structure consisted of closely packed blocks of stone resting on a bed of fine sand. In the course of years, and particularly due to the effects of increased heavy motor traffic, the foundations had subsided, causing serious cracks in the masonry of the building, which seriously endangered its safety.

Since other methods of improving the dangerous situation did not bring relief it was decided to widen the foundation by means of the chemical solidification process, and carry them downwards until firmer ground was reached. The extension of the foundation as described proved to be entirely successful.

The accompanying illustration shows the basement of the cathedral with the suction and pressure pumps which inject the chemical (by means of pipes driven into the ground) into the bed of fine sand.

Preserving Fish with Carbon Dioxide

FISH is one of the most perishable of all foodstuffs. Therefore, any improvement in methods of preventing deterioration is of physiologic and economic importance. Interesting progress in preserving fresh fish has recently been achieved by the use of carbon dioxide.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has conducted a study of the feasibility of using carbon dioxide in the handling and transportation of fresh fish under commercial conditions obtaining in the United States.

The investigation was restricted to one species, the haddock, which, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, is fairly representative of nonfatty fish.

The investigators were particularly interested in determining the value of carbon dioxide during the relatively short time between the landing and the consumption of the catch.

In each series of experiments the fish were divided into two lots; one was designated as the control and was packed in ice without carbon dioxide, and the other was stored with both ice and gas. At intervals the fish or the fillets were withdrawn from each group and subjected to chemical tests and bacterial counts. Beginning about the third day after storage, the haddock stored in carbon dioxide were noticeably in better condition than those packed in ice alone. In a week or more the difference was decidely evident.

This beneficial effect of the gas was manifested only when used with haddock just passing out of rigor mortis; fish in rigor mortis were not greatly benefited by carbon dioxide storage as long as rigor persisted.

Studies conducted on fillets indicated that these specially prepared fish can also be greatly benefited if carbon dioxide is used in their storage.

Holy Peacocks of the Yezidis

THE peacock is the chief object of religious veneration by the Yezidis, a sect living in the desert between Iraq and Syria.

Several sacred peacocks are taken on show round the country, and constitute a considerable source of income to their custodians. The bird is supposed to have some influence with the Evil One, and as the Yezidis firmly believe — perhaps not without reason—that Satan's reign has still a long run, there is great competition for the guardianship, and consequent kudos, of these itinerant peacocks.

The Yezidis have evolved a religion of their own, based upon the law of expediency, or safety. They argue that it is better to propitiate Satan than God, because the devil is always bent on mischief, whereas the Almighty is, in the words of the old hymn, "too good to be unkind," and therefore needs no propitiation.

Another object of veneration is the black snake which also appears on most of the shrines of the Yezidis.

A Resting Device for the Spine

The Harness of Light Metal and Straps Worn to Relieve the Spine of All Weight in the Treating of Certain Spinal Maladies.

A NEW device for resting the spine has been designed for use in cases where it is necessary to take the weight off that part of the body and thus remove pressure to permit certain spinal afflictions to heal.

The device weighs only 18 ounces, being constructed of an aluminum alloy. It can be worn continuously under the clothing and is not in the least uncomfortable, according to the inventor. It is particularly easy to wear for the reason that it is adjustable and gives absolute freedom for the movement of arms and legs. It does not hinder the wearer from assuming any position, sitting or standing.

The base of the device is supported by a saddle or belt which fits around the hips, the hips bearing all the weight. The upper part is adjustably attached to a saddle or belt-like construction which fits around the upper part of the body.

A special attachment for the correction of cervical afflictions holds the head in such a manner as to take all the weight of the head off the neck when this is necessary to correct certain spinal afflictions.

Diseases of Childhood That Often Recur

MOST textbooks in medecine assert that one attack of an acute infectious disease in childhood (except influenza, erysipelas and pneumonia) confers a lasting immunity. Doctor P. Ryhiner, in a review of the subject, correctly states that the majority of cases of this type of illness do not come into the hospital; hence hospital statistics would not satisfactorily reflect the true situation, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association.

In the sixteen years between 1919 and 1935 Doctor Ryhiner observed more than 5,000 cases of acute infectious diseases. Of the 1,926 cases of measles, a true second infection was observed only twice. He did not observe a single recurrence of chickenpox in the 599 cases of his series.

A similar situation exists with regard to a smaller (361) number of cases of mumps.

There were too few cases of diptheria on which to base a conclusion, though no recurrences were noted. Medical literature, however, reports many such instances.

In whooping cough the immunity seems to be relatively slight. When second attacks occur they seem to be usually at a long interval after the first. Such attacks, however, do not seem to be lighter than the first.

The situation with regard to scarlet fever is interesting. Recurrent infections were formerly considered rare, but are now believed to be quite common. Out of 220 cases there were seven second attacks.

Making Gas from White Clover

A CHEMICAL process has just been discovered whereby a commercial gas can be obtained from wild white clover.

The growing of this variety of white clover on a large scale would furnish the raw material necessary for the manufacture of a number of by-products, including alcohol.

The cost of producing the clover gas would be negligible. It is estimated that a house requiring eight tons of coal each winter could be heated for $26 with clover gas.

The Chemical Apparatus Used in Getting Gas From White Clover.

LABOUR LEADERS COMMEND LUCKNOW LEAD

(Continued from page 16).

tacks lying down. They resisted the onslaughts of the capitalist class. Without organisation, without financial support and in spite of repression they waged heroic strike struggles.

These attacks have not ceased. Every day we hear of fresh wage-cuts, fresh retrenchments of newer and more scientific methods of intensifying the exploitation of the working masses.

LIKE CAT IN THE BAG

Driven to the last ditch by the world economic crisis the capitalists all over the world are throwing off the democratic mask which they had worn all these years. The democratic forms are therefore being replaced by autocratic authoritarian forms of government. Democratic rights, personal liberties and representative governments are being pushed off the world stage and the ideal of a country ruled by an all powerful dictator with a select band of advisers and the large mass people blindly obeying the commandments of the dictator is being glorified as the best form of state and the ideal condition of human society.

CAPITALISM AND ITS BROOD

Capitalism is coming out in its naked form as an organisation of human society based on the exploitation of the toiling millions in the interests of a small minority and on the suppression of all groups and classes which stand in the way of its profit. Fascism has been enthroned in a number of European countries. And even in seemingly democratic countries like England, America and France Fascist tendencies are growing to an alarming extent and the governments are more and more resorting to fascist measures for the suppression of the rising discontent of the working masses. In fascist countries no body's life or liberty is safe. Working class organisations are destroyed. No independent political activity or even thought is tolerated. Everything and everybody is subjected to the dictates of a supreme leader, dictated in his turn by his real masters, the great financiers—and industrialists of the country.

Fascism started with alluring promises of economic recovery, of better living conditions for workers, peasants—and the middle classes of suppression of the tyranny of high finance, of return of good old days of progress and prosperity. The history of Italy during the last 15 years and of Germany since the enthronement of Hitler have conclusively proved the lying and demagogic nature of those promises. In Italy and Germany wages have been reduced by more than 50 per cent., pauperisation of the peasantry and the middle classes has progressed, unemployment has grown, living conditions of the masses have deteriorated and the stranglehold of high finance has tightened.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS

Discussions in the working class movements have in every country facilitated the growth of fascism. In Germany it was the treachery of the Social Democratic Party and the ultra-left sectarian line of the Communist Party that contributed to the victory of Hitler. It is pleasant to know that the lessons of the German disaster have not been lost on the world working class movement. There is a greater disposition amongst the Social Democrats to work hand in hand with the Communists. And the Communists have since July 1934 and especially after the 7th world Congress held in Moscow last August have entirely changed their line, have rectified their ultra-left errors and have reverted to for-some-time-abandoned Leninist tactic of united front. The practical application of this line was seen in France in February 1935 when all the anti-fascist elements combined together and with a supreme effort pushed back the black tide of the Fascist forces in France.

SPANISH EXAMPLE

We find more magnificent effects of the same line in the results of the last French elections, in the victory of the left forces and in the possible formation of a left-wing people's united anti-fascist government. We have good news also from Spain. The united forces of the socialists, communists, anarchists, syndicalists and the radicals in Spain have defeated the parties of the Right and have instituted a left-radical government under Signor Azana. They have won back the gains of the 1931 revolution. And the workers and peasants of spain are not going to rest content with that alone. They are going ahead. They are taking possession of lands and factories.

Fascism naturally leads to war. One fascist power has already grabbed Abyssinia in defiance of world opinion, solemn-covenants and League sanctions and in spite of the brave resistance put up by the Abyssinian people. Another fascist power repudiated the solemn obligations of the Varsailles Treaty, Locarno Pact and various other diplomatic undertakings. With a cynic contempt for world public opinion it has started rearmament on an unprecedented scale. And war is not peculiar to fascism alone.. It is the inseparable accident of capitalism. The profit motive which is at the root of the capitalist structure leads the capitalists to wars of aggression on weaker nations in their search for raw materials and markets for finished products and finally to a war amongst themselves for a repartition of their spoils. The capitalist nations of the world are to-day preparing as never before for a new gigantic war for the redivision of the world.

WAR DANGER

The war danger is not merely an academic issue. It is a live issue and a vital question for the millions of workers and peasants and peasants of India. We are not against war in principle We would support and actively participate in a just war for the defence of national independence, in a war such as the Abyssinians waged against the hoards of Fascist Italy. But not a man not a farthing for the next imperialist war, must be our slogan and our determination. And we must start right now our propaganda and agitation to prevent the exploitation of Indian men, money and resources for the impending imperialist war. I am glad to find that under Pandit Jawaharlal's leadership the Indian National Congress has taken up this question sincerely and that it proposes to organise a countrywide antiwar movement. This Congress will gladly co-operate with the National Congress in developing such a movement.

"CHARTER OF SLAVERY".

One of the most important questions that face the Indian working class to-day is the new constitution which is being foisted on India by British imperialism. This Congress has at its previous sessions declared its attitude towards it. Nothing has happened during the last year which would lead the Congress to modify that attitude. If at all the reactionary character of the New Reforms has become more manifest I have nothing to add to what my illustrious predecessors have spoken from this chair with regard to the reactionary, undemocratic character of the New Scheme of Reforms or to what this Congress has declared by its resolutions in that behalf. I desire to invite your attention to the paramount task of discussing proper measure for the effective rejection of the New Reforms, this New Charter of Slavery and to urge upon you the immediate necessity of accomplishing that task.

"BY MASS ACTION"

The Constitution can be rejected only by mass action. It cannot be rejected by creating constitutional deadlocks and much less by accepting ministerial offices as advocated by persons like Mr. Satyamurti. We can reject it only by developing a most broad-based, country-wide, mass movement against it. A united front of all elements in the country opposed to the New Constitution must be immediately built up Such a united front can be built up only on the basis of the rejection of the New constitution and its replacement by a constitution prepared by the National Constituent Assembly of the Indian people. The demand for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly will set the masses in motion. It will give a concrete shape to our denial of the right of British Parliament to frame India's constitution and to our assertion of the right of self-determination. I am glad to find that the National Congress has taken up this demand.

Rejection of reforms does not mean boycott of legislatures. Boycott of councils and elections was futile Gandhian tactics which has been now rejected by the Indian National Congress. Parliamentary and electoral activities are helpful when coupled with extra parliamentary activities for broadcasting the national aspirations, for exposing the reactionary character of the state and the other parties in the country and for agitation propaganda and organisation. Under the New Reforms some provisions are made for the election of labour representatives to the various legislative bodies. Apart from the fact that the representation granted is extremely meagre, even the few seats that are granted can hardly be captured by the genuine and militant representatives of the working class.

When we decide to build up a broad people's united front against imperialism and for independence and cast our look round the country in search of the best available organ of such a united front, it is the Indian National Congress which arrests our eyes. It is the only political organisation in the country which possesses an all India and a broad mass basis. A large measure of a broad mobilisation of national forces has been already effected on that platform, no doubt in a most unsatisfactory manner, without a clear programme. The Indian National Congress has been during the last 50 years and more especially since 1919 the organ of the Indian people in their struggles against British Imperialism.

JAWAHARLAL'S BOLD LEAD.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has given a bold lead at Lucknow and if all the radical forces in the country work together at this time with an agreed programme, Lucknow Congress can be made to mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the Congress. The All India Trade Union Congress the central organisation of the working class movement in the country, must establish relations of close co-operation with the National Congress. We shall evolve the best forms and methods of establishing those relations and call upon the National Congress to make appropriate changes in its programme and structure—in the programme with the object of linking up the national struggle for independence with the daily struggles of the masses and in the structure for allowing us to participate in the Congress through our class organisations. In this struggle we can certainly count upon the support and sympathy of the Congress Socialist Party and other radical elements in the Congress and also upon the weighty support of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is here to-day in our midst to identify himself with us and our struggles. Our struggle for these alterations in the Congress programme and structure will succeed only if we can create a movement from below by appropriate work inside the lower Congress organizations through our affiliated unions and otherwise. I am glad to note that complete unanimity prevails in our ranks to-day over the question of these relations with the Indian National Congress.

ACCEPT GIRI'S PROPOSALS.

It is regretable that we cannot have immediate structural unity. As the next best thing therefore I suggest that the Trade Union Congress should accept Mr. Giri's proposals as between the two proposals offered by the Federation. The acceptance of Mr. Giri's proposal imposes a number of restrictions on our activities, the most important beng the provision that no political decisions can be taken with a three-fourths majority. This will reduce the central organisation to a position of political inaction. And political inaction is the last thing to be desired especially in the coming years of fiercer and more decisive conflicts with the capitalists and the Government. Efforts must therefore be made for the relaxation of the rigour of this condition by providing for a 2|3 rds. as against 3|4 ths. majority. Provision will also have to be made to impose the same condition on the Federation leaving the constituent unions of both the groups freedom of political propaganda and action. The provision in the constitution of the Federation about elections to the executive committee by trade groups narrows the scope of internal democracy.

NO ISOLATION.

There are some unions in the country which are neither attached to the Congress nor to the Federation. I appeal to those unions to abandon their policy of isolation and to stand united under one common banner. In particular I appeal to the great Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad to join the common stream of the all India working class movement. The struggle of the Ahmedabad workers is the struggle of the Indian working class at a whole. I appeal to the leaders of the Majur Mahajan not to keep the Ahmedabad workers divided from the rest of their comrades.

WAY TO SOCIALISM.

In India the way to socialism lies through national independence. Our struggle in this first stage of our movement will succeed only if we are able to take with us and mobilise in common action all our allies, the vast peasant and petty bourgeois masses of our country. Standing by itself the working class, small in numbers, politically immature, and organisationally weak, will not be able to achieve anything. It can succeed in achieving national independence and in paving the way for socialism only by appearing on the scene as the leader of the vast democratic masses of India. It must enter the political arena not merely as the defender of its own class interests but as the defender of the general interests of the Indian people.

WORKERS' DEMANDS.

I need not speak about the growing unemployment, about the declining wages or about the steady progress of rationalisation and speeding up. These are facts known to every worker by his own experience. The material point is how best to organise the workers' resistance to these capitalist offensive? At this Congress we shall have to devise measures for developing immediate struggles for such vital economic demands of the working class as (1) unemployment benefits, (2) restoration of wage cuts, (3) stoppage of rationalisation and speeding up (4) eight hour's day (5) minimum wage (6) recognisation of trade-unions (7) right to strike and to picket, etc. After devising these measures the Trade Union Congress will also have to set up some machinery for co-ordinating all these struggles through publicity, propaganda and organisation. For without such a machinery conferences and resolutions have no meaning and the struggle cannot be effective.

During the year we waged a number of small and big struggles. In some we succeeded, in a large number of them we failed. But the success as well as the failure have taught us a number of lessons. A large mass of workers is yet to be organised. Even amongst the organised workers discipline, consciousness, and strength are yet to be created. Let us set our hearts to the achievement of these tasks. I thank you most cordially for the high honour you have done me by electing me to this post and for the patience with which you have heard me.

A VIEW OF THE HUGE GATHERING AT THE AZAD MAIDAN ON FRIDAY EVENING TO HEAR PANDIT JAWAHARLAL. THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT IS SEEN ADDRESSING THE MEETING THROUGH MICROPHONE.

"GENERAL STRIKE SURE WEAPON"

Capitalist Offensive Must Be Ended, Says Jhabvala

Welcoming the delegates Mr. Jhabvala the Chairman of the Reception Committee said:—

In welcoming you to this important session of our Congress, I would like to indicate in brief the problems that are facing us. On the one hand, we are faced with an inhuman offensive against the standard of living of the working-class. From the Imperialist Railway bosses to the Nationalist Textile owners there is only one cry—reduce the working-class wage to the lowest standard possible. And then there is that big and specious word "rationalisation" which simply means intensification of work for those on the job.

"FOUGHT DESPERATELY."

This situation imposes heavy tasks upon the Trade Unions. The Trade Unions have so far failed in thier role as the organs of the class struggle of the Indian working-class. The masses have fought desperately. What was required was a national offensive of the workers against the offensive of the capitalist-class as a whole. The possibility of isolated strikes, local strikes, succeeding in their demands has already become very distant. In short, the General Strike of all industries has become the practical question of the day in the defence of the working-class interests.

GENERAL STRIKES.

We failed to adapt ourselves to the new situation and to tackle as a question of practice, the nation-wide organization of the General Strikes as the one weapon of effective action against the capitalist offensive. And in doing so our Trade Union Congress failed to play the role of the national organ of class-struggle.

At a time when nothing but a nation-wide offensive of the working-class can save the situation, at a time when united centralised leadership of the Trade Union Movement can beat off the offensive of the capitalists, the leaders of the N. F. T. U. continue to divide the ranks of the workers, in spite of our repeated offers for a united working-class movement. What do these people fear from us? We are prepared to meet them in every way if they agree to two conditions: (1) Acceptance of class-struggle; (2) Internal Trade Union democracy. But it is just these two conditions that they seem to fear. Class-struggle implies direct action—and the fear of direct action in the minds of these leaders surpasses even th eorthodox Brahmins' fear of the untouchable.

Our Congress also must shed off its old skin and start on a new path. Since its inception, the Trade Union Congress has simply been a deliberative body practically making no efforts to coordinate the working-class struggle in India.

The Trade Union Congress must transform itself into a genuinely national organ of the class-struggle of the Indian workers, in live contact with the day-to-day problems of the workers, coordinating and centralising their struggle, introducing unity of action in the ranks of the workers.

CRADLES OF SOCIALISM.

The organisation of the working-class for the defence of its economic interest does not finish our tasks as trade unions. As Lenin has pointed out: Trade unions are cradles of Socialism, and the first steps towards the liberation of the working-masses of India from bond of capitalism is the national independence of our country. Our specific tasks concerning the national struggle raises many problems: (1) the role of the working-class in the national struggle; (2) our relations with various parties and organizations striving for national liberation. History has imposed a special task on the working-class of this country in its fight for national struggle against Imperialism. Only the working-class, fighting under the banner of the Marxism, will be able to give the most determined lead to the masses of India in the struggle against Imperialism.

PROBLEM BEFORE US.

The immediate problem before us is then how best to forge a

(Continued on page 14—Col. 6).

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Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Sunday 17th May, must have seen the coloured photo of our LIGHT SUSSEX. Same day's issue of the "Bombay Samachar" contained an illustration of our WHITE LEGHORN.

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C.I.m

How To Strengthen Congress

PRESIDENT'S INFORMAL CONFERENCE WITH CONGRESS WORKERS

About a hundred Congress workers in the City and Suburbs of Bombay assembled in the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening to have an informal talk with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress.

In the course of his conversations, it is understood, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru told the workers that they should study the different resolutions passed by the Lucknow session of the Congress and explain to the people the implications of those resolutions. It was the duty of the workers to see that new workers and new elements were brought into the fold of the Congress.

Speaking about Labour and Congress, Panditji is reported to have said that Congress Committees should see to it that as far as possible. Congress members who had contact with Labour, should be included in their Committees. If this is not possible, they should have contacts with Labour workers and have consultations with them.

Replying to a question as to why there should be a group within the Congress, like the Congress Socialist Party, which while within the Congress was slowly converting it Panditji is reported to have said that the question should be put to the Party and not to him.

He is understood to have said that there were several ways and methods advocated by different groups regarding the effective solution for the problems that were facing the country. The Socialists and himself were of the view that the problems could be solved through Socialism. It was not a question as to who advocated what. The issue was the poverty of the country and how it could be done away with. It was essential that one should first understand the problem, before he advocated any particular remedy. The Socialists thought that the problems could be properly understood, if viewed from a Socialistic standpoint.

PLIGHT OF CLERKS

Another suggestion was put forward that the Congress in Bombay should do something to ameliorate the conditions of clerks and other employees in the shops employed by merchants. There were thousands of them who were members of the Congress, but they were compelled to work for 18 to 20 hours a day and hence were not able to attend Congress meetings and processions.. Their plight was miserable. It was from this class of people that thousands came forth and courted imprisonment during the Civil Disobedience movement.

The Congress President is understood to have said that the B. P. C. C. should take up the question in hand. But more than that, it was essential that the employees should organise themselves. They should start a Union and gain strength. The President then referred to the word "Mazdoor" which had been wrongly used as a substitute for "Worker." "Worker" meant every class of worker, whether he was a mill worker or a clerk in a shop.

ORGANISING VOLUNTEERS

As regards organizing volunteer organisations in the country by different Provincial Congress Committees, Panditji, it is understood, said that he was immensely interested in the question and he wanted, as far as possible to organise volunteer activities in the country. As a matter of fact he had sent circular letters to the different Provincial Congress Committees on the question but it was left to the Provinces whether they should organise volunteer corps or not.

A great deal had been learnt through the experience of the last 15 years and it was essential that organisation should be taken in hand after due consideration of all questions affecting volunteering. Very few were able to turn out good work simply because they were not trained properly Drill was essential. Without that good and disciplined work could not be expected. Side by side, the volunteers should receive intellectual training also. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should consider the desirability of starting a volunteer organisation.

CONGRESS UNIFORM

Replying to a question as to whether it was essential for a Congress worker to wear Khaddar in view of the amended Constitution, Panditji is reported to have said that during the last few years, Khadi had come to be known as the uniform of the fighters of Indian Independence. Khadi had been associated with the struggle for Independence and the Congress. Hence the Congress President thought that it was necessary for everyone who claimed himself to be a worker of the Congress to wear Khaddar.

Asked as to whether the Congress workers were entitled to criticise the action of Congress leaders who went against the interest of the masses and who voted in the Legislatures against the policy of the Congress—the workers in the mill area were under the impression that the Congress was a body of Capitalists because of such actions of certain Congressmen—Pandit Jawaharlal, it is understood, said that he could not give any definite view on the question. But he thought that it was proper to call for an explanation from such a person and in the event of proper explanation not forthcoming it was necessary for the Congress to take disciplinary action, whatever it may be. But would not be correct to say that Congress was a Capitalist body. There was no doubt that there were a few Capitalists inside the Congress and Capitalist influence also was there. Congress was a national institution representative of all classes of people. Any change of policy might lead to some sections of the public leaving the organisation.

A MISCONCEPTION.

Nationalism, Pandit Jawaharlal is understood to have said in reply to a further question, was the biggest force in the country to-day. But it would not be correct to say that Socialism was Western. It was true that many people thought that Socialism was something which was being imported from the West, but he could not understand such a criticism. It was possible that some of the terms or expressions used in that connection might have been imported, but Socialism neither belonged to the East nor to the West, as the problems facing man every where in the world were the same.

WHERE COLLABORATION IS POSSIBLE.

Explaining what he meant by United Front within the Congress, the President is reported to have said that it meant no cleavage between the different parties within it. There might be different groups holding different views on certain questions, but that should not prevent them from uniting on certain common questions. It was the duty of the Congress to put up a united front as far as the question of Complete Independence was concerned. He did not believe that with the Independence as the basis of United Front, there could be any United Front with those who did not agree with the creed of the Congress but he could conceive of co-operation with such groups in matters on which they agreed, such as the Civil Liberties Union.

Questioned regarding the non-inclusion of even a single woman in the Congress Working Committee the Panditji is understood to have said that he himself felt for it. He said that the fact should not be forgotten that the Working Committee was formed under special circumstances and conditions.

He is understood to have agreed with another worker that the consideration for the selection of candidates for election to Legislatures should not merely be that of wealth. The question whether the man was a fit person should also be taken into consideration. Amidst laughter Pandit Jawaharlal referred to a definition of a politician as one who took money from the rich and votes from the poor and promised to protect the rights of both.

Protest Against Anti-Hindi Circular

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which was held yesterday under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad, two important resolutions were adopted.

The first resolution was to the effect that the Indian rupee should bear its value stamped in Hindi character and the second resolution empowered the Committee to write to the Viceroy and Government protesting against the anti-Nagari circular of the Fronrier Government.—United Press.

Gujjar Kshatriya Kadiya Youth To Confer

The second session of the all India Gujjor Kshatriya Kadia Youth Association will be held at Jamnagar on the 19th and 20th instant.

STEAMER SERVICES STRIKERS FIRM

Mr. Mitra's Allegations Against Labour Commissioner

CALCUTTA, May 16.

To-day is the 93rd day of the strike by the Steamer Services workers in Bengal and Bihar.

In a Press statement Mr. K. C. Mitra, General Secretary of the Inland Steam Navigation Workers Union, affirms that the morale of the strikers at Digha Ghat, Barisal and Sonachera barring a very few exceptions is still satisfactory. He makes grievance of the Labour Commissioner's unsympathetic attitude in bringing about an honourable settlement between the strikers and the authorities of the Inland Steam Navigation Company.

The Executive Committee of the Workers' Union is reported to have decided to meet Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru at an informal Conference immediately after the Trade Union Congress Session at Bombay with a view to chalking out a definite programme for pushing the steamer strike with special reference to the advisability of launching a general strike of other allied services.

Mr. Reginald Bridgman, International Secretary of the League against Imperialism has sent a message sympathising with the strikers and promised to raise the issue of this strike through questions in the House of Commons.

He also has expressed surprise having heard of this strike for the first time after it had run the course of nearly two months and a half. He complains that the appeal for funds for strike relief which had been addressed to him through the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress did not reach him at all.—United Press.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX STILL PERSIST

Health Conditions In Bombay Presidency

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 9.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 87 attacks and 27 deaths against 63 attacks and 25 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 81 attacks and 24 deaths against 63-25 in the previous week; Bijapur 5-2 against nil and Belgaum 1-1 against nil.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency 4 attacks and 2 deaths from plague were recorded as against 7 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week. They were reported from Kanara district, the preceding week's figure being 2-0.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Belgaum district 71 attacks and 9 deaths; East Khandesh 64-9; Ratnagiri 57-7; Kolaba 41-0; Kanara 39-16; Surat 39-11; Bombay Suburban 34-0; Bijapur 33-3; Ahmednagar 32-3; Dharwar 27-3; Thana 27-0; Sholapur 20-2; Nasik 18-0; Panch Mahals 13-7; Satara 10-2; Ahmedabad 9-4; Broach 7-3; Poona 6-1 and Bombay city 45-31. Total 592 attacks and 11 deaths against 773-124 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eighteen attacks and 12 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 17 attacks and 9 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 6 attacks and 5 deaths; East Khandesh district 4-0 and Bombay city 8-7.

INFLUENZA

One death from influenza was recorded in Bombay city during the week.

Pir Motamiyan Saheb At Jhagadia

(From Our Correspondent)

MANGROL, (By Mail)

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of Mangrol after having visited several places in the Broach and Baroda Districts arrived at Jhagadia, Rajpipla State on May 9, and was given a hearty reception at the station. The same evening he was carried in procession to the Dargah of Sultan Shah Pir where he performed the opening ceremony of a fair held at the Dargah.

U. P. Congress Agrarian Questionnaire

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The Agrarian Committee of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee have drawn a questionnaire consisting of 150 questions to be circulated throughout the province and the Committee will sit in various centres to record the statements of witnesses.—United Press.

PUBLISHER LET OFF WITH A WARNING

BELGAUM, May 16.

Mr. Gopalrao Deshpande, the publisher of the Samyukta Karnatak", a local Kanada daily under notice served, saw the Belgaum District Magistrate yesterday who warned him for publishing four objectionable articles in the Special Congress Number of that paper.

Mr. Deshpande was let off with a warning under the Indian Emergency Press Act.—A.P.

Br. India Corporation

CAWNPORE, May 16.

At an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the British India Corporation held to-day with Mr. A. L. Carnegie in the chair, Mr. R. Menzies announced that he had received instructions from the interests in England that he represented to withdraw opposition to the re-election of Rai Bahadur Ramasaran Das as one of the directors of the Company. Mr. Ramsaran Das was therefore re-elected one of the directors for the ensuing term.—A.P.

PHADKE ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

Subhas Bose Arrest Echo At Poona

POONA, May 16.

Judgment acquitting Mr. K. N. Phadke, a young local pleader, was delivered to-day by the Sessions Judge in the appeal preferred by the pleader against the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the City Magistrate on the charge of contravening the District Magistrate's prohibitory order by speaking at a meeting held to protest against the arrest of Mr. Subhas Bose.—United Press.

Congress President To Visit Akola

Mr. B. S. Takwale, Congress Committee, Akola wires:—

It is now definitely settled that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reaching Akola on 23rd. He will stay there for a day and return to Allahabad. A grand reception and a busy programme is being arranged.

"I seem to have started my new life all wrong. We do nothing but find fault with each other. Either John misses his appointment with me or I am late, just because we can't get in touch with each other. He grumbles because I spend too much on taxis and buses, but what am I to do? I must get about and do my shopping. And I have to leave the house sometimes to find companionship, but John doesn't seem to understand all this."

"My dear child, both you and your John are penny wise and pounds foolish. Install a TELEPHONE in your home and you will start on the first steps in economy, and save your tempers too."

A TELEPHONE in your residence costs only Rs..45 per quarter, or Rs. 16 per month. A party line costs Rs. 34 per quarter or Rs. 12 per month.

INSTALL A TELEPHONE NOW!

Bombay Telephone Company Ltd.,
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SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, May 16.

Andrew Yule and Coy.'s s.s. Cape St. George of 3175, Reg. tons, Capt. H. C. Johnson, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

E. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Varsova of 1930 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Russell, arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Sumatra of 2351 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Aleine, arrived from Trieste via Venice, Catania, Port Said, Massova, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line Mayebashi Maru of 4320, Reg. tons, Capt. H. Taguchi, arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. Silton Hall of 2810 Reg. tons, Capt. R. G. Harrison, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Takliwa of 3742 Reg. tons, Capt. A. G. Fishley, arrived from Durban via African Ports and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, May 16.

Anglo Iranian's Oil Tanker s.s. British Lord of 3520 Reg. tons, Capt. L. Atthill, sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 Reg. tons, Capt. E. A. J. W. Carter, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Rauenfels of 5207 Reg. tons, Capt. E. Wiebke, sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen via Bhavnagar, Bedi Bunder, Karachi and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Winkfield of 3194 Reg. tons, Capt. K. D. McKenzie, sailed for Colombo in water ballast.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 Reg. tons, Capt. J. V. Griffiths, sailed for Moulmein in water Ballast.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Homefield of 3228 Reg. tons, Capt. H. D. Clark, sailed for Rangoon via Calicut and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, May 16.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 16-5-36:—

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind (M. M. and Co.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S.S. Dalgoma (M. M. and Co.) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Takliwa (M. M. and Co.) for African Ports.

IMPORTS

Bombay, May 16.

S.S. Soudan, agents M. M. and Co., from London, Middlesbro, Southampton:—56 cases tonic wine; 10 cases rum; 100 Hheds. ale; 216 cases gin; 567 cases whisky; 65 cases beer; 222 cases spirit; 190 cases cond. milk; 7 cases toilet powder; 240 cases skimmed milk; 32 bales wool; 12 bales cotton canvas; 33 cases starch; 35 cases cordials; 54 pkgs. milk powder; 14 cases cond. fruits; 160 bundles glucase; 58 cases castor oil; 295 cases medicines; 50 cases fruits salts; 50 bales farina; 17 cases boric acid; 19 kegs borax; 325 kegs aniline dyes; 1000 pkgs. paint; 175 bales unread newspapers; 47 cases playing cards; 45 cases stationery; 95 bales paper; 35 cases advertising matter; 75 cases books; 30 drums grease; 73 pkgs. insulators; 53 cases elect. machinery; 50 cases radio goods; 21 cases elect. fans; 28 cases steel rivets; 54 cases steel elect. rods; 110 pcs. steel joists; 130 bundles block steel sheet; 195 cases iron and tin plates; 165 bundles steel circles; 445 pkgs tuto tyres and tubes; 133 bundles cycle rims; 4977 p. socks p. cement; 27 cases asphalt; 88 drums p. cement.

From Amsterdam and Rotterdam:—131 cases cheese; 25 cases cotton p. goods.

From Bordeux:—50 cases brandy; 15 cases preserves; 18 drums aniline dyes; 8 cases champagne wine.

From Gothenburg:—18 cases elect. goods.

From Riga:—25 bales paper.

From Mersen:—310 bales shelled pistacheas.

From Alexandria:—102 bales cotton.

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 16.

S.S. Mayebashi Maru for Kobe:—200 tons old iron A Popatlal and Sons.

For Osaka:—7 tons charcoal Missho Co., Ltd.

For Yokohama:—7 tons pig iron Missho Co., Ltd.

S.S. Mantai Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.; 250 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.; 667 bales castor seed M Bhutta and Co.; 450 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 800 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.; 200 bales cotton R Kanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—75 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 1630 bags gr. oil cake L Dreyfus and Co.; 16 csks. Indian condiments A Patwa and Co.; 1200 bags linseed Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.; 1700 bags gr. oil cake Bagbil and Co.

For Marseilles:—640 bags groundnuts M Bhuta and Co.; 7998 bales groundnut kernels The Oil Seed Trading Co.; 500 bags Indian seed S M Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—9 boxes bar gold Netherland Trading Society; 6 bales goat skins Ralli Bros. Ltd.; 132 drums magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesium Works.

S.S. Singapore Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.; 25 bales cotton Rowji and Co; 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—51 bales wool E Mawji and Co.; 3665 bags groundnut oil cake L Dreyfus and Co.; 400 bags dill seed K Tricamji and Co.; 105 bales cotton waste Ratilal and Co.

From Marseilles (P):—1920 bags groundnut seed M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Falkenfels for Hamburg:—27 bales cotton waste Indian Produce Exp. Co. (Option Hamburg); 44 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.

Produce Exp. Co.; 44 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.

For Varna:—30 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal and Co.

From Ghent:—50 bales cotton waste clean B Premji and Co.

For Port Said:—20 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal and Co.

For Antwerp:—4 bales wool E Mawji and Co.; 110 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.; 360 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For New York:—190 bales jute rag Patel and Co.

For Rotterdam:—25 bales cotton waste India T. Produce Exp. Co.; 4 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.;

(P) Transferred from Pres. Wilson) Option Hamburg.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 15

Broach A/M opening 201 1/4; highest 201 3/4; lowest 200 1/2; closing 201 1/4

Broach J/A opening 201 3/4; highest 203 1/2; lowest 201 3/4; closing 202 1/2

Broach A/M 1937 opening 198 3/4; highest 200 3/4; lowest 198 3/4; closing 200 1/4

Oomra May opening 188; highest 188 3/4; lowest 188; closing 188 1/2

Oomra July opening 186 3/4; highest 187 3/4; lowest 186 3/4; closing 187 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 181 3/4; highest 182 1/4; lowest 181 1/2, closing 182

Bengal May opening 162; highest 162 3/4; lowest 162; closing 162 1/2.

Bengal July opening 158 1/4; highest 159 1/2; lowest 158 1/4; closing 159

Bengal D/J opening 146 1/4; highest 147 1/4; lowest 146 1/4; closing 146 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 7

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 3 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

Venus Assurance Co. Ltd.

The Frantij Chief Agent, Mr. Ambalal H. Shah, of the Venus Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, arranged for a gathering at Prantij on 10th instant of the policyholders, agents and well-wishers, under the presidentship of Mr. P. A. Inamdar, Director of Public Instruction, Idar State.

Mr. Ambalal H. Shah narrated the progress of the Company. From the invitees present, Mamlatdar Mr. Popatlal, Municipal President Mr. Ratilal, Head Master of Kadi High School and Vakil, Sjt. Ganpatlal of Himatnagar, praised and spoke highly about Company's stability, promptness in claim settlement and rapid progress.

The president dwelt at length on the necessity of insurance, and recommended to one and all to insure with the company, for the protection of all concerned.

COTTON MARKET REVIEW

Japanese Interest Taking Most Of Indian Cotton Covering On Offer

Bombay, May 16

Mr. Dm. D. Ten Broeck has received the following Air Mail report from London Office principals, Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. regarding review of the cotton market:

The market has kept very steady during the past week, in spite of the fact that the much-needed rains have fallen in Texas and Oklahoma. The past two days have witnessed a sharp fall in the dollar exchange. This has tended also to keep prices in check.

However, with the Government only releasing cotton at the spot value, very few 'hedges' have come on the market and we still adhere to our views set out in the past, that new crops are cheap.

The consumption of American cotton is increasing and the carry over at the end of this season will be some five million bales less than at some few years ago. The much expected pressure from outsiders has not appeared and, as we understand that at present, the Japanese interests appear to be taking most of the Indian cotton that is coming on offer.

The straddle between here and New York keeps on the wide side and for preference we would advise sales in Liverpool against New York, as we think that next year's crop will not be controlled as much as in the past.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Later Reacts

Bombay: May 16.

The London seeds market yesterday showed a firm tendency especially in the Indian description. The Buenos Aires market also ruled steady June and July gaining two to 3 points at the close. Locally the September opened at 7/7/3 slightly higher than the expectation and soon advanced to Rs. 7-7-6 being supported by Calcutta buyers. The tendency is decidedly firm.

Wheat prices in Liverpool showed a rise of 7/8d. per cental for both—May and July positions. Chicago wheat also rose fractionally higher May and July being quoted at 93-1/4 plus 5/3 and 85-3/4 plus 5/8.

Locally September wheat opened at Rs. 4-7-0 and ruled within the same range without showing any departure from the opening level.

In spite of better foreign advices, market here rules steady in absence of buying power.

Later weakness in Stock Exchange and the cotton discouraged the local bulls, who unloaded incessantly hence a sharp reaction set in.

Rates were as follows:—

Linseed May	7	3	6
Linseed Sept.	7	6	9
Wheat May	4	6	3
Wheat Sept.	4	6	6

Linseed Tejimandi Sept. 0-5-0

Wheat Tejimandi Sept. 0-3-9.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	226	287,945
Central India	517	256,357
Barsi and Nagar	689	157,348
Hyderabad Gaorani	204	37,065
Berar	...	320,545
Central Porvinces	3	87,554
Total Oomras	1,669	1,147,408
Dholera	646	160,548
N W Provinces	...	61,712
Rajputana	256	76,393
Sind-Punjab	149	444,637
Broach	932	363,326
Coompta and Dharwar	113	46,955
Westerns-Northerns	743	31,280
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	75	12,654
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	517	176,445
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	5,100	2,545,340

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,332	414,976
Japan and China	8,747	1,052,737
Coast Ports	...	31,429
Up-country by Rail	...	157,565
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	58,919
Total	12,079	1,715,636

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 16

Bengal Superfine	169/171
Bengal Fine	167/168
Bengal F G	164/165
C P 1 Fine	203/204
C P 2 Fine	197/198
Arvi Fine	198/199
Ellichpur Fine	196/197
Berar Fine	191/192
Khamgaon Fine	192/193
Mulkapur Fine	188/191
Khandesh Fine	183/186
Jalna/Sailu Fine	183/186
Burwah Sanavad	193/195
Mathia	178/181
Broach Fine	206/211
Dhollera	201/203
Punjab/American	206/216
Sindh-American	206/216
Cambodia	261/263
Compta	226/231
Westerns	191/201
Miraj	206/208
Jagadia Ankleshwar	234/237
Surat	243/246
Navsari	253/256
Kampala	327/328
Busoga	326/327
Manza	306/311

SUGAR MARKET

Prices Of Java Ready, Forward And Indian Ready Decline

Bombay, May 15

Our sugar market ruled steady but quiet during the week under review. Java Ready Sugar prices declined by about 1 1/2 annas per cwt mainly due to poor offtake and continued heavy arrivals of Indian sugars, which are being regularly sold at far below Java prices.

As regards Forward positions there was a decline of about half an anna per cwt due to lack of buying activities. Prices for Indian Ready sugar declined further by about an anna or two due to heavy arrivals and pressure of sales. The following were the highest and the lowest rates during the week:—

Java ready Rs. 13/10 and Rs. 13/8/6

April May 4/3/6 and 4/3

June July 4/3/6 and 4/3

Aug September 4/3/3 and 4/3

Deshi sugars ready 12/7 to 13/15 and 12/5 to 13/14

Java market was steady with 'Nivas' limit unchanged at F. 3.99 for W. C. India. Imports of Sugar in British India during January to March 1936 are estimated at 18000 tons as against 41,000 tons during the same period in 1935.

Arrivals: There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week.

Receipts of Deshi Sugars: Receipts of Deshi Sugar by rail in Bombay during first ten days of May 1936 estimated at about 23555 bags. S. S. Nurmahal arrived during the week with about 10,000 bags of Deshi sugar.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 35,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,40,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:— Per cwt.

Ready Rs. 13/8/6

Transhipment Rs. 4/1 F B H

Shipment April May Rs. 4/3 F B H

Shipment June July Rs. 4/3 F B H

Shipment Aug/Sept Rs. 4/3 F B H

Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 4/3/6 F B H

Britannia Sugar: Ready Rs. 15/3

African Sugar: Ready Rs. 13/3

Deshi Sugar: Ready Rs. 12/5 to 13/15

Tone: Steady but quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 15

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106

GENERAL RAIN IN BENGAL & MYSORE

POONA, May 17.

Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Bengal and Mysore Local rain in Lower Burma, and North Madras coast and a few falls in Upper Burma, Orissa, South East Madras and the Punjab hills.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab three inches, Barisal and Cherrapunji two inches, Calcutta one inch and a half, Bhamo, Shillong, Mysore Cox Bazar one inch.

FORECAST

Thunderstorms and rain will occur locally in Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal and a few stations in south Madras, Mysore Deccan and West United Provinces.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 17.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of May 17:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.003 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.8 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.5 (0.1 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, May 17.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.0 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instruument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1960 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 12h. 42 mts. (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 16th May 1936.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 15

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	45
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	34
Electric Bond Common	18
Columbia Gas	18
American Tel and Tel	161 1/4
Western Union Telg	80
New York Central	34 3/4
Erie R R	13
Union Pacific R R	125
Great North Pfd	36
Northern Pacific Rly	28
Bethelehem Steel	52
United States Steel	58 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
General Motor	63 1/4
General Electric	37
Westinghouse Airbrake	78
Int Cement	46
Plymouth Oil	14
Socony	12 3/4
Hiram Walker	30
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	32 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	46 3/4
Distillers Seagram	25

Market steady firm. Carloadings up 24000.

Total business: 1 1/4 million.

Moolla Oil Company, Ltd.

(From A Correspondent).

RANGOON, May 10.

The total production of crude oil from the Company's Minbu and Singu properties for the month of April was 23,755 barrels.

CASE AGAINST N. R. SIRCAR

Complainant Examined

CALCUTTA: May 16.

The hearing commenced to-day of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar's case at Alipore. The advocate for Rashmony opened the case and narrated how intimacy was contracted between Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar and Rashmony in the house of her father Mr. Mahendra, who worked under a contractor, following the acquisition of land for the Hindustan Insurance Company in 1920. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar, who was then employed in the said company effected a compromise of the quarrel which Mr. Mahendra had with another man. A child was born in 1923. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar paid maintenance from time to time till 1934.

Rashmony, who was subsequently examined identified Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarcar.

The case is proceeding.—A.P.

BETRAYAL OF ABYSSINIA

(Continued from page 6).

use of sanctions, whether to help Ethiopia or to serve the League. Some odds and ends might still be salvaged in this way.

The French want an undertaking that Mussolini will not build a motor road to rival their railway. I daresay you could get such a pledge from Rome by prolonging sanctions. But that is not precisely a Socialist objective.

How League Failed

There is, to sum up, no open road out of this situation. This League, as an institution, has failed, and, however painful the effort may be, we have all to face that fact, and revise our policy accordingly.

It is a mistake to date its failure from this affair, or even from its collapse in the Manchurian crisis. It began to fail on the day of its birth, when its covenant was bound up with the Versailles Treaty.

It had to sit passive while half Europe was ruined by reparations and ravaged by the Ruhr invasion. British Governments are heavily to blame and French Governments (above all, in the Ethiopian affair) still more so.

But the root of this failure goes deeper. A police system is not an adequate basis for a League of Peace. Benefits make a better cement than sanctions. The power to legislate by majority vote for the removal of the root economic causes of war was always lacking.

The League we need must rest on the pooling of defensive resources and on the joint co-operative planning of our economic life.

No Fascist dictators, no capitalist empires can join in that.

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Central Legislation For Trade Disputes

SIMLA, May 15

It is understood that the Government of India have under consideration a legislation on the lines of Bombay Trade Disputes Act.

It may be recalled that the Trade Disputes Act expired two years ago. The Government promised to bring forward a legislation in one year's time. This may be done now.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADERS COMMEND LUCKNOW LEAD

(Continued from page 12)

powerful united-front against Imperialism. This can only be done by co-operation with other organizations—especially mass-organizations. Politically, the biggest mass organization in the country is the Indian National Congress. The Indian National Congress to-day counts among its members hundreds of anti-imperialist elements. Besides, it wields a powerful influence over hundreds of others. Under present circumstances when there is no other political mass-organization, our efforts at rapidly building up a powerful anti-imperialist front will succeed only in so far as we are able to establish a firm united front with the Indian National Congress. And therefore, while not relaxing our independent efforts to approach the vast sections which remain outside the Indian National Congress, we must bend our efforts to see that this powerful mass-organisation—its mass-strength and political prestige—become for us a huge lever for the irresistible united-front of anti-imperialist elements.

UNIQUE POSITION OF I. N. C.

However, the unique position of the I. N. C., as the premier political organisation of the country, surpassing by far any other organization, requires a totally distinct form for our united front with that body. Considering what a powerful lever the I. N. C. can be in forging the all powerful front, considering the national prestige it has acquired as an organisation, it is easy to see that our task of building up an all-powerful front will not be effectively carried out unless we are considered by the people at large as an integral part of the I. N. C. machine. The ordinary frame-work of united front where two distinct organizations agree to come on a common platform and yet remain more or less strangers to each other, is too narrow and restricted a framework for the task in hand. We have thus a two-fold task to perform. We have to maintain our class-identity and class outlook without which we will not be able to fulfil our role as the leader of the struggle and secondly we have to become an integral part of the I. N. C. machine. This two-fold task can only be achieved by the method of collective affiliation, i.e., by affiliating our trade unions or class organisations to the I. N. C. The method of collective affiliation will lessen the danger of losing our class-identity and merging ourselves ideologically with other sections. For under this method we go to the I. N. C. as representatives of the class-organizations of the workers, conscious of our special role and tasks. It will enable us to maintain a disciplined class-outlook and class-solidarity and at the same time on account of our being an integral part of the I. N. C., will remove every barrier of strangers in the minds of other sections. Finally, it will enable us to shape the policy of the I. N. C., to influence it from time to time without fear of losing our indentity. The danger of losing our identity, however, does not completely vanished. But it is lessened to the narrowest possible extent. On the other hand if we were to advise the workers to join the I. N. C., individually, this will lead to nothing but disaster.

And on the top of this we have the spectacle of the positive side of repression—the appointment of special Labour Officers to deal with working-class struggles.

As working-class organizations, therefore, as organizations pledged to fight for Indian Independence, we cannot but look upon with grave concern the recent resolution of the Lucknow Congress on issue of constitution. The National Congress decided to postpone this issue and thereby it left the door open for an acceptance of the Constitution. If the reactionary leadership to-day succeeds in pinning the National Congress to an acceptance of the Constitution, it will be the most serious political disaster for the country at large. Under these circumstances, the responsibility of the T.U.C. becomes all the more serious. The T.U.C. if it has to fulfil its role as a national organ of class-struggle, must give an unhesitating lead to all other sections on this question of supreme importance. Our fight is for a new type of state—a state which will embody the democracy of the millions.

AN IDEAL STATE.

In my opinion, the situation in India to-day demands that we come forward with a concrete formula of the new state, especially before the working-class. I think the only formula that can be a concrete one to-day is that of a democratic state,—no standing army, no police, no bureaucracy; but a peoples' militia, elected officials, judges, etc.,—this is the type of the state that will correctly summarise in the eyes of the working-class the democracy that they want, the democracy that we require. Our efforts at mobilising the workers for an anti-constitution fight will succeed only to the extent that we are able to popularise the slogan of the democratic state and prepare them to fight for it.

The struggle against Imperialism continues where it was. It has failed to strike a new path up till now.

Every measure of repression, every act of bureaucratic high handedness must be not only brought home to the workers by means of meetings, etc., but the working-class must be taught to register their protest in action Every political protest strike, however small, will draw the backward workers in the political arena, and will be a step towards laying the foundations in the proletarian leadership of the struggle.

Comrades, before I close, I cannot but turn to the international situation which is full of danger. Imperialism is preparing a huge war on a world-scale. Independent Abyssinia has already fallen a victim to the rapacity and greed of Imperialist Italy.

This Imperialist War is no longer a distant possibility. The fight against Imperialist War is an integral part of our fight for Indian Independence; for the essence of the new war is once more the conquest of colonies.

FIRST RATE CRISIS.

The coming war will be a first-rate crisis of the Imperialist social system. The T.U.C., therefore, must take effective steps to draw in the peasant organizations in the work of anti-war agitation.

Let us make a beginning towards discharging our political responsibility by educating the working-class politically, by bringing into action on political issues; by forging a powerful united front with the other anti-imperialist forces inside and outside the I.N.C. and thus take a most decisive step forward towards the cherished goal of Independence, and in the process thus lay the foundation of the working class leadership which alone will concretise the dreams of the millions of our countrymen.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP IN MAHAKOSHAL

JUBBULPORE, May 14.

Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla, President, Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, has deprived Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, of some of his powers, and delegated them to Dr. George Da'Silva, one of the Vice-Presidents

Mr. Shukla in the course of a letter addressed to the Secretary, Jubbulpore District Congress Committee has informed him that the forms for the enrolment of the Congress members will be supplied to the District Congress Committee in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Baghelkhand, Saugor and Nalaghat, by Dr. Da'Silva, on payment of the cost for the forms to the doctor in advance.

It may be recalled that until recently, the enrolment forms were supplied to the Congress Committees by the Provincial Congress Committee office free of cost.—United Press.

T. U. C. Call To Giri

BOMBAY May 15

The General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress has sent the following telegram to Mr. V. V. Giri M.L.A.

"Unity question will be discussed in the open session of the All-India Trade Union Congress Your presence is indispensable."—United Press.

At Kalyan

The Congress President was greeted by a large gathering of people at the Kalyan Station as the Calcutta Mail slowed down and stopped on Friday morning.

Messrs. P. V. Paranjpye and R. N. Patwardhan, the President and Secretary of the local Congress Committee and Messrs. Kanvilkar and Gangaramrao on behalf of the Dombivli local school and Kalyan Hindu Mahasabha garlanded the Congress President.

A large number of students were present on the platform at Kalyan who possibly started earlier to their schools and colleges in the suburbs to have a glimpse of Pt. Jawaharlal, the Idol of Youths.

Craik Not To Go On Leave

SIMLA, May 15

The "United Press" learns that Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, will not proceed on leave this summer. He may take leave in the summer of 1937.—United Press.

Nervous And Irregular Trading In N. Y. Cotton Exchange

C. C. C. Will Sell 10,00,000 Bales This Season

TRADE BUYING: HEDGE SELLING

Chicago Wheat Rallies On Short Covering: Wall Street Apathetic

BOMBAY, May 16.

AMERICAN MARKETS

Week-end feeling apparently started early in all the American markets which put up a quiet and uninteresting performance.

NEW YORK COTTON

Buyers were once again hesitant on the Cotton Exchange Lack of Fresh incentive restricted activity while prospect of heat wave was the only sustaining factor.

WALL STREET

The Stock Exchange was disappointed by a lack of follow-through, while the trading was apathetic. However, yesterday's recovery was well-maintained.

CHICAGO

Due to the firmness of the Minneapolis grain market Chicago wheat prices rose fractionally higher.

THE U. S. TREASURY

The United States Treasury is reported to be considering mid-June financing plans which the bond circles think may approximate to 1,000,000,000 dollars, including the refunding of 687,000,000 dollars.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market was quiet but steady. Absence of fresh incentive was conspicuous and hence all activity was seemingly restricted. Operators on the whole were less disposed to enter the market aggressively. Price-movement were decidedly small. The Commodity Credit Corporation has definitely announced that it will sell a total number of 1,000,000 bales this season. McFadden estimates an increase in acreage of 15 per cent but crop preparations are backward while planting still continues. Good rains in due course will easily effect acreage estimates.

The U.S.A. mill consumption for April was 577,000 bales compared with 549,000 bales in March 1936 and 463,000 bales in April 1935.

Trading in the Cotton Exchange commenced with October standing at 10.50 (eq.) Soon after prices touched 10.51+.1 being the highest for the day. During the initial stage a steady tone prevailed mostly due to quieter Liverpool advices but activity seemed to be quite restricted. At the time of Liverpool close October was quoted at 10.49—.1.

Later on market gathers a downward tendency depressed by pool selling and hedging pressure October touching 10.46—.4 being the lowest for the day. After yesterday's bullish fervour, market looked to be in resting mood.

Inspite of some liquidating pressure prices maintained a steady level due to continued absence of rains in the Western Belt. Trading in the Stock Exchange was also of a mild character.

Finally the session terminated with October standing at 10.49—.1. The spot closed at 11.73+.07.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans futures market ruled irregular but the undertone was firm. May and July finally gained 3 to 4 points.

LIVERPOOL.

Though expected to open at a rise of 3 points, the Liverpool October opened with an advance of 4 points and soon touched 5.77+.05 being the highest for the day.

Unfavourable weather in the Eastern Belt induced some Bombay and London scattered buying which helped the market to maintain a firm level during the first part of the session.

Later, liquidating and hedge selling was offset by good trade buying. Speculators seem to be inclined to buy new crop months. Lancashire yarn demand is gradually improving. Market looks technically healthy.

Finally the session closed with October standing at 57.5+.03. The spot closed at 65.6+.01.

EAST INDIAN.

The East Indian cotton market ruled active May and July respectively standing at 5.08+.05 and 5.03+.05.

EGYPTIAN.

The Egyptian group ruled quiet with a steady undertone. Sakel May gaining two points while Upper May remained unchanged.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly active on general buying. Sakel May showing a rise of 10 points while Upper August gained five points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 10.51+.01.

New York October Lowest 10.46—.04.

Liverpool October Highest 5.77+.05.

Liverpool October Lowest 5.75+.03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Passage of Smith Bill definitely limiting sales of loan cotton—bullish. Crop outlook unfavourable in the Eastern belt. Favour purchases. Steady scattered buying also lack of rains in East. Liquidation and hedge selling off-set by good trade buying. Bullish. Crop has had a poor start. Speculators are more inclined to buy new crop months. Lancashire yarn demand improving. Recent advance reflects rapid exhaustion of loan cotton releases and mixed crop start. Market looks technically healthy but broader outside buying needed if advance is to go much further.

New York—The Commodity Credit Corporation has definitely announced that it will sell a total number of 10,00,000 bales this season.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

There was no incentive in New York to follow up the advance, though prices were steady due to continued absence of rains in the Eastern Belt.

McFadden estimates an increase in acreage of 15 per cent but it must be remembered that crop preparations are backward and planting still continues. Good rains during the next week or so might easily effect acreage estimates.

The latest cable to hand through Reuters reads as follows:—

"In reply to a query from the New York Cotton Exchange, Mr. Oscar Johnston made a statement that the Commodity Credit Corporation's limit of a million bales for the release of the loan cotton will be adhered to with no thought of modification at present. He said that the latter matter would be under consideration when and if it was definitely known that the limit was reached."

The U.S.A. Mill consumption for April was 577,000 bales compared with 549,000 bales in March 1936 and 463,000 bales in April, 1935.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following wires:—

Liverpool: 9-12 a.m.—New York cables:—Demand improved; contracts scarce. Market looks like higher.

Liverpool: 12-37 p.m.—Between midnight and daylight, no precipitation; weather too cool Central and Eastern Belts.

Liverpool: 12-45 p.m.—Following straddles look interesting:—Selling October or January Liverpool and buying October New York; Selling November or January Upper Liverpool or December Alexandria and buying October Liverpool American.

Liverpool:—Passage Smith Bill definitely limiting sales Loan Cotton; bullish Crop outlook, owing unfavourable Eastern Belt. Favour purchases.

Cables received through Reuters:—

Liverpool: — Business small. Trade calling met with hedging. Closed steady.

New York:—Market was nervous and irregular. Prices at first advanced on trade buying, but later declined on Southern hedge selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 16.

July	11.38
October	10.44
December	10.43
January	10.42
March	10.42
Middling Spot	11.72

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 16.

May	11.57
July	11.30
October	10.40
Middling Spot	11.65

NEW YORK.

New York, May 16.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

	To-day's Closing.
May	6.23
June	6.17
July	6.08
August	5.96
September	5.86
October	5.76
November	5.67
December	5.67
January	5.66
February	5.66
March	5.66
April	5.65
May	5.65
Middling Spot	6.58
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
July	6.09
October	5.76

BOMBAY COTTON

REACTIONARY TENDENCY.

Bombay, May 16.

The sentiment on the local market appeared to be somewhat hesitant due to the reactionary movement in the Share Bazar. Besides, operators who had purchased during the advancing stage, now come forward to pocket their profit at the present level. However, the undertone is still better.

After the recent advance, the New York cotton market yesterday appeared to be in a resting mood. All activity was restricted due to any fresh incentive. Pool selling and hedging pressure still continues but the market maintains a firm level due to continued absence of rains in the Eastern Belt. Wall Street managed to adhere to its previous days level. On the whole the business on the cotton market was of a quiet nature.

Following steady advices from New York our market here today opened at Rs. 202/4 for Broach J/A. delivery. Appearance of Commission House buying stiffened the values, Broach July contract going up to Rs. 203/. But the rise proved transitory. Soon came huge orders of selling from local traders. Easier tendency prevailing on the Stock Exchange developed the bearish sentiment. Long liquidation followed. Broach July soon reached to Rs. 202/.

Around this level smaller business later was passing.

As expected the Liverpool Cotton Market opened at unchanged prices and later closed with nominal gain of 1 point.

Lack of incentive news from abroad together with weakness in other commodities induced huge liquidation. Broach July further sagged to Rs. 201-8.

Rates were as follows:—

Broach A|May	200	8	0
Broach J|August	201	8	0
Broach A|May 1937	199	0	0
Oomra May	188	4	0
Oomra July	187	0	0
Oomra D|J.	181	8	0
Bengal May	161	12	0
Bengal July	158	4	0
Bengal D|J.	146	0	0
Broach A/M. 1937 Teji Mandi	23	12	0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 16

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 7/8
Banks selling T T	267 7/8
Banks buying T T	265 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 15th instant	4.96 1/2
Japan/London 16th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 16th instant	7.29
Hongkong/London 16th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 16th instant	1/2 13/32
London/Paris 15th instant	75.23
London/Belgium 15th instant	29.31 1/2
London/Switzerland 15th instant	15.31 1/2
London/Berlin 15th instant	12.31 1/2
London/Stockholm 15th instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York 15th instant	4.96 5/16
London Amsterdam 15th instant	7.33 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:	Quiet.
Gold 14th instant	£7-0-3
15th instant	£7-0-2
Silver London Ready 14th instant	20 9/16
15th instant	20 7/8
Silver London Forward 14th instant	20 5/8
15th instant	20 7/8
Silver New York Ready 14th instant	45 5/8
15th instant	46
London Discounts 3 mos 14th	9/16 p.c.
15th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 14th instant	5/8 p.c.
15th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 3|8 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

EXCHANGES.

London, May 16.

T.T. London on:—

New York (Closing rate)	4.96-9|16
Paris	75.35
Berlin	12.33
Madrid	36.50
Amsterdam	7.34-3|4
Brussels	29.34
Milan	63.25
Berne	15.35
Prague	119.50

PRODUCE.

London, May 16.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, May sellers 31.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

May	8.90
July	8.67
October	8.59
November	8.47
January	8.37
March	8.31
May	8.28
Middling Spot	9.04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.05
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.20
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.35
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.07
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.22
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.37
BENGAL:	
Good	4.09
Fully Good	4.19
Fine	4.31
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.40
Fine	4.52
Superfine	4.64

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 16

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	98/10
3 per cent 1941	104/14
3 per cent 1951/54	104/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/10
4 per cent 1943	111/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/4
5 per cent 1939/44	109/6
5 per cent 1940/43	111/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/6
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/12
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore	110/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/4
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	106/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105/4
5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore	108/6

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/7 improved to Rs. 98/11 to close at 98/10 for settlement.

Tone: Steady.

SILVER DECLINES

Bombay, May 16.

Yesterday, late in the evening local silver advanced on short covering and option-eaters buying on reports that the new monetary agreement with China provides for the purchase of seventy million ounces of silver by U. S. Treasury at fifty cents per ounce, but later the market reached partially on profit taking operations. To-day, the undertone of the market was somewhat bearish. Operators seem to be confounded with persistent unfounded rumours of large Chinese sales.

London silver yesterday closed with a rise of 5|16d. for spot and 1|4d. for forward position. There appeared more speculative buying by the East: China bought and sold while India bought. New York silver closed at 45-3|4c. that is 1|2c higher. Montreal futures closed at 18 to 79 points higher for May and July position. Shanghai closed at 1-2 15|32.

Trading in Jeth commenced at Rs. 51-10-6 about an anna higher than the expectation. But the higher opening attracted some selling transaction and the rate for Jeth declined to Rs. 50|7|6 during the initial stage. Market position has became so sensitive that it is easily affected either way, thereafter a quiet tone prevailed in absence of further selling pressure.

Later the day's London fixation was quoted 1|4 pence down. This caused further weakness. The prices fell down to Rs. 51.

Rates were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	51	0	0
Jeth	51	0	0
Ashad	51	2	0
Jeth Tejimandi	1	6	0
Ashad tejimandi	2	2	0

GOLD STEADY

Bombay: May 16.

The gold section of the local bullion Exchange continues to rule firm. Prices advanced and decline within a small range being influenced by ups and downs in the Sterling Dollar and the Franc rates. However, the steadiness in the Silver section also proves to be a sustaining factor.

Trading commenced with Jeth being quoted around Rs. 34/10/6. hardly showed any change in prices due to lack of important transaction.

Later the day's Sterling-Dollar and Sterling-Franc rates closing did not show any change and hence the prices were unaffected.

Rates were as follows:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	34	10	6
Jeth	34	10	6
Ashad	34	10	3
Jeth Teji Mandi	0	4	0
Ashad Teji Mandi	0	6	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 16.

Spot	20-5|8
Forward	20-11|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 16.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-3

SEEDS.

London, May 16.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton, May sellers £10-15-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, May-June sellers £12-7-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, May-June sellers £12-17-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, May-June sellers £12-8-9.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, May-June sellers £12-2-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 7-1|2.

Stock Exchange Experiences Reactionary Tendencies

ACTIVITY IN KOHINOORS

Steels Close Lower: Sequel To Calcutta Selling

FURTHER ALLROUND REACTION ANTICIPATED

Bombay, May 16.

Yesterdays buoyancy did not continue on the Stock Exchange to-day as Tata Steels received a setback owing to selling pressure.

Tata Defds touched 620, went up to 645 and closed at 6278 Ordinaries touched 161|8 went up 165 and closed at 162|8.

Selling was more aggressive in Tata Steels with the result that the closing prices are lower than previous level. The undertone is still healthy but some reaction which is overdue might set in.

Other markets which follow in the wake of Steels also suffered a setback, Cements being conspicuous. Owing to the reported low prices in Merger, Indian Cement, Katni Defd. and Shahabad experienced a little setback to-day.

Burmah and Bellapur have been comparatively steady.

Mills continued to rule steady with Kohinoor leading and registering a further rise to-day.

There was great activity in Kohinoor and it is reported that this Share go into strong hand.

Government paper has closed at 98|9|6.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 16.

100	Ahm. Advance	276	4
500	Bombay Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	706	4
250	Bradbury	100	0
100	Century	167	8
100	Central India	XD. 235	0
100	Colaba	123	2
100	Coorla	90	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	290	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100	Finlay	100	10
100	Gokak	165	0
1000	Hindustan	1575	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	61	4
100	Kohinoor	201	4
250	Laxmi	581	4
100	Madhavji	 4	12
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	705	0
250	Modern	45	0
50	Mysore	85	10
200	New Great	118	12
100	Osmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	250	0
25	Sassoon Silk	39	8
1000	Sholapur	..985	0
50	Simplex	69	6
100	Swadeshi	165	0
100	Swan	78	12
25	Tata	8	0
500	Vishnu	1170	0
1000	Western	852	8
BANKS.			
50-100	Baroda	107	8
25-50	Central	32	6
500	Imperial	1545	0
125-500	Im. Conty	381	4
50-100	India	129	0
100	Reserve Bank	129	8
5	Union	58	6
CEMENTS.			
10	Bundi	XD. 37	0
70	Gwalior	123	2
160	Indian	482	8
40	Katni Def.	2,280	0
100	Katni Ord.	391	4
10	Okha	275	0
10	Punjab	27	4
100	Shahabad	488	12
70	United	139	0
INSURANCE.			
15-100	Jupiter	11	10
15-75	New India	41	0
200	Oriental	4.990	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	2
ELECTRIC.			
100	Ahmedabad Old	158	12
100	Andhra Valley	1562	8
10	Ajmer	13	6
50	Bombay Tram	154	1
100	Bombay Suburban	176	4
10	Broach	11	12
100	Karachi	220	0
100	Poona	225	0
100	Surat	190	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 16

Century 171 70 68 67/8
Bombay Dyeing 707 15 8 10 5 6
Kohinoor 197 203 199 201/4
Central India 233 37 33 38 33 35
New Great 120 121 118/12
Simplex 71 69/6
Swadeshi 165 166 165
Bundi 37/2 36/14 37
I Cement 485 81 86 82
Punjab 27/2 4 27/4
Shahabad 486 85 91 90 488
Andhra 1572 75 60 65 62
Tata Hydro 162/8 161/14 161/9
Tata Power 1542 37 40 32 35
Tram Ord 154/11 154/1
T Steel Defd 535 30 48 32 57 22 27 30 30 26 27/8
T Steel Ord 163/8 162/12 165 163/4 163/8 161/4 163 162/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 168
Bellapur 176 73 75 70 72
B Steam 286 85
B Burma 410 11 6 7 8

100	Tata Hydro	161	9
1000	Tata Power	1535	0
RAILWAYS.			
500	Ahm. Prantij	888	12
100	C. Province	95	4
100	Dhond Baramati	100	0
100	Gujarat	81	12
100	Mandra Bhon	99	8
100	Pachora Jamner	96	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97	0
500	Tapty Valley	787	8
MININGS.			
10	Shivrajpur	34	8
30	Tata Steel Def.	627	8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	162	8
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100	Alcock	207	8
50	Belapur Sugar	172	8
250	Bombay Steam	285	0
125	Bombay Burma	408	12
50	Bombay Burma Con.	143	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-12-0	
50	Bombay Telephone	110	4
100	Indian Bleaching	115	0
100	Indian Radio	501	14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	490	0
1000	Port Canning	567	8
15	Scindia	16	7
80	Premier Construction	79	0
75	Tata Oil	15	8
PREFERENCE			
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1437	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86	0
5	p.c. Central India	XD. 510	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14	6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7	p.c. Tata Power	155	5
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167	4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	8	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620	0
Govt.	Paper	98-2-6	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 16.

101 Andarshan Kaletan Garbar Road 173 1/2
24 Andarshan Kapasin 173 1/2
50 H. Nenshi Malarkotda 172
50 Venichand Joitadas Kampala 125 on
125 Viram Ladha Arvi 12 on
74 Volkart Bros Jaipur Kacho 160
43 Volkart Bros Jaipur Kacho 160
51 Toyo Poddar Vambori 184
76 Narshi Nagshi Arundol 181
87 B. Mavji Bhilwara 26 1/2 on

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, May 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 6-1|4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 16.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., May sellers 25.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., June-Aug. sellers 25|1-1|2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., May-June sellers 6|9.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., May-June sellers 6|6.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., May-June sellers 6|6.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 16

		Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	174	170	165	162	
Punjab	...	174	170	165	162	
Oomra No. 3		198	195	192	188	...
C P No. 1		208	205	202	198	...
C P No. 2		203	200	197	193	...
Broach No. 2	...	210	207	204	200	
Punjab-Ame	...	222	219	216	212	
Surat	...	246	243	240	236	
Rajpipla	...	243	240	237	233	
Navsari	...	252	249	246	242	

COTTON, SHARES

Silver, Linseed, etc. now coming Heavy fluctuation from 19th May in Cotton Rs. 15|20 Shares 60 Silver Rs. 3|4, Linseed 1|2.

Hurry up, Save yourself from heavy loss. Giving order for our monthly Report Rs. 25 before it is time to sustain heavy losses.

THE SUN ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,

Shantinivas, BOMBAY, No. 4.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 18, 1936

Affiliate All Trade Unions To National Congress

The Premier Political Organisation

LABOUR LEADERS' CALL AT BOMBAY A. I. T. U. C. SESSION

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has given a bold lead at the Lucknow Congress and if all radical forces in the country work together with an agreed programme, the Lucknow Congress can be made to mark the beginning of a new era in the History of the Congress, said Mrs. Maniben Mulji delivering her presidential address at the 15th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which opened at Kamgar Maidan Bombay on Sunday evening.

PREMIER POLITICAL ORGANISATION

Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates made out a strong case for the affiliation of all Trade Unions to the Indian National Congress, the Premier Political organisation in the Country

Lucknow Lead Commended To Country

Mrs Maniben Mulji delivering her presidential address said:—

When I rise to address you to-day from this august platform I cannot forget the fact that this place does not belong to me. The rightful occupant of this place is lying in a jail in Calcutta serving his term of one year's rigorous imprisonment. The sweet will of the benign government which is ruling over us has deprived us of the services, counsel and assistance of our president Com. Ruikar. With his vast experience of the political movements in the country, with his intimate knowledge of the problems, facing the working-class, with his keen insight into the workings of the mass mind.

Mr. Ruiker was best fitted to guide the deliberations of this Congress which is meeting at a very critical time in the history of the Indian trade union movement.

LEADERS IN JAIL

Mr. Ruiker is not the only person whom we miss to-day in this vast gathering. We miss here to-day the familiar face of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar who was to have welcomed us to-day as the chairman of the reception committee. This beloved leader of the Bombay Textile workers is serving his term of imprisonment in a far off corner of the Madras Presidency. I have personal knowledge of the great interest that he was taking in this session. It was his ardent desire to make it a memorable session. I am sure that though prevented from being physically present here all his thoughts to-day will be about us and the work that we shall be doing here.

There are scores of other equally valuable friends and comrades whose help and co-operation is denied to us by British imperialism. We miss so many of them here.

MASSES DETERIORATING

This growing repression which is daily assuming newer and more thorough going forms in the direct result of the rising discontent of the masses. During the last few years especially since the onset of the world economic crisis the condition of the masses has become progressively worse and worse. Wages have been reduced. Burden of taxes, rents, etc., has increased beyond proportions. Faced with a grave economic crisis which is shaking their very foundation the capitalists all over the world are trying to shift the burden of the crisis on to the shoulders of the toiling masses. The effects of the crisis on India which is predominently an agricultural country have been more disastrous in their sweep, duration and intensity. And consequently the attempts of the capitalist class in India to prop up its tottering structure by attacks on the living conditions of workers and peasants have been more rathless, more desperate and more exacting. Workers in each trade—and industry had to face these attacks taking the shape of wagecuts, retrenchments, rationalisation, speeding up, etc. The workers did not take these at-

(Continued on page 12—Col. 1).

PIONEER CANARD WHOLLY MISCHIEVOUS

No Cleavage Between Congress & Socialists

Kisans To Actively Participate In Independence Fight

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, May 16.

"Pioneer's" report of possible split in Congress Cabinet is emphatically deprecated as wholly mischievous in well-informed circles here. Both Socialists and Non-Socialists regard this suggestion as without foundation.

According to a prominent Socialists colleague of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who also happens to be a member of the Working Committee said that, far from there being any truth in the report, Jawaharlal is stated to be definitely determined to work in fullest co-operation with the other Congressmen. He added that much unnecessary misunderstanding had been created about the differences in the Congress ranks after the Lucknow Session of the Congress and that, ideological view-points apart, all the sections of the Congressmen could unite on the basis of the programme decided upon at Lucknow and that the Socialists were resolved to take full share in carrying out that programme. Indeed it appears that Jawaharlal continues to hold that Gandhiji represents the greatest revolutionary force in the country and that he may yet lead people in another fight against British Imperialism.

NO POSSIBILITY OF CLEAVAGE

Although, therefore, there has been definite stiffening in the attitude of the Gandhi-ite Congressmen who are in a majority in Bihar, as a result of the discussions at Lucknow and a feeling has gained ground that the socialist policy of forcing the pace regarding the economic issues might, in practice, mean set-back for the Congress, it may be confidently stated that there is no possibility of any possible cleavage affecting the Congress work in the Province, if only for reasons that Socialists constitute a small minority in Bihar. It is significant that Provincial Kisan Council, many members of which are socialists, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted resolutions recording the view that the political freedom being essential for the achievement of the economic ends, the Kisan Organisation should actively participate in the fight for independence, and also stating that, for the furtherance of the fight for independence, victory of the Congress in the coming elections was absolutely necessary and expressing the hope that in preparing the Election Manifesto and in selecting the candidates the Congress will keep in view the interests of the peasants and of the other exploited classes.

CONGRESS AND STATES

Jodhpur Meeting Protest Against Lucknow Session's Attitude

JODHPUR, May 15.

An emergent meeting of the Jodhpur People's Association was held here under the presidency of Mr. Jain, when the attitude of the Congress towards the Indian States was discussed.

The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the attitude of the Lucknow Congress towards the Indian States, as it created invidious distinction between British India and Indian States.

Another resolution protesting against the order of the Jodhpur Durbar banning the entry of the "Akhand Bharat," a Hindi daily of Bombay, into Jodhpur State, was passed.—United Press.

ABOLISH USELESS RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CENTRE

Baroda Praja Mandal's Demand

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, (By Mail).

Sjt. Franlal Munshi, General Secretary of Baroda States Peoples' Conference, submitting a long note on the work of Prajamandal, at the Kathor session, stated that four taluka Mandals had been started in Baroda District and three in Mehsana District. He referred to the successful tour of Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee in 350 villages and stated that it enabled people to know the Praja Mandal and its activities. The Thakarda Sewa Mandal gave good help to relieve Thakardas from compulsory presence at police stations.

The note further referred to the unsuccessful experiments being carried on at Rural Reconstruction Centre at Kosamba and urged Government to abolish such centres. During the year the Praja Mandal represented peoples' demands to Maharaja Gaekwar in the form of a memorial with 40,000 signatures. It helped people in making them understand the voluntary nature of subscriptions to the Diamond Jubilee Fund.

In the village Koyali of Baroda Taluka, a serious fire occurred in the Santram Temple resulting in a loss of about Rs. 15,000, sequel to burning of about 2,000 bags of tobacco.

Okha Port statistics for April show 12,248 tons imports and 8,713 exports, including 8,626 tons salt.

BOATMEN AND OVERSEER SUSPENDED

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 from State Distress Fund for granting relief to peasants of Gutal, who suffered because of drowning of cattle in creek of Surya river near Ajwa tank. The overseer and boatmen have been suspended.

The Baroda State Fruit Exhibition will be held at Gandevi in Navsari District on 6th and 7th June.

Echo Of Forfeiture Of Lahore Press

LAHORE, May 15

A full bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Justices Coldstream, Bhide and Monroe rejected the appeal filed by Mr. Mahbub Ahmed of Multan, proprietor of the Mahbub press, against the forfeiture of the press by the Government for running a press without paying a security of Rs. 2,000 demanded under the Press Act.

Their Lordships upheld the action of the Government.

RAMACHANDRA RAO DEAD

States Peoples' Leader, Reserve Bank Director And R. T. C. Delegate

MADRAS, May 16.

The death has occurred this evening at Bangalore of Sir Mocherla Ramachandra Rao, a Liberal Leader, after a long record of public service. Sir Mocherla was recently elected Director of the Reserve Bank of India.

He had been ailing for sometime past and his condition took a turn for the worse this morning. He was 68 years old at the time of death. The funeral took place to-night.—United Press.

(Born in 1868. Mocherla Ramachandra Rao was educated at the Madras Presidency and Law Colleges and settled down in Godavary District where he built up for himself a lucrative practice. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1910-23, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1924-26. He gave evidence before the Joint Committee of Parliament in 1919, and was a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee in 1929. He presided over the Indian States Peoples' Conference in 1927 and was a delegate to the First Round Table Conference.

Leading Member Of Nat. Lib. Federation

MADRAS, May 17.

The news of Sir M. Ramachandra Rao's death which took place last evening at Bangalore was received here with deep regret. He was a leading member of the National Liberal Federation. He evinced a keen interest in matters relating to Finance and Army.

As President of the Indian States Peoples' Conference he led a deputation to England on behalf of the States' subjects.—A.P.

'NAGAR INVITES NEXT CONGRESS

Committees Busy With Initial Preparations

(From Our Correspondent.)
'NAGAR, May 13.

The meeting of the District Congress Committee and the prominent citizens of Ahmednagar was held on the 11th in Garud Hall at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Sjt. Kakasahib Chinchorkar. It was resolved that the invitation should be given at coming Maharashtra P. C. C. meeting for holding the coming Congress session at Ahmednagar. Committees were formed to make initial preparations for choosing the site, collecting funds and forming the volunteer corps.

HINDU SABHA EXECUTIVE

BENARES, May 16.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha which was announced to be held on May 17 in the residence of Pandit Malaviya has been postponed to May 19 owing to some unavoidable causes. All the members have been informed of the change in the date of the meeting by wire.—United Press.

"Symbol Of United Nation"

President Unfurls Tri-colour At Congress House

The glory of the tri-colour under which millions of people had been rallied during the last fifteen years in the course of the sacrifives made by the people of this country, was brought home to thousands that gathered to witness the special flag-hoisting ceremony performed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on Sunday morning at the Congress House.

Prominent among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. Hutheesing, Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and Mr. M. R. Masani.

The Bombay National Guard the Jain Volunteer Corps, Gandhi Seva Sena and Women volunteers were in charge of the arrangements.

The president in hoisting the flag, observed that people had been coming in increasing numbers under the flag, giving the assurance that they would give their all and do their best when the country required their services.

The flag was, he added, the symbol of Indian Nation and would fly high even when the country had fallen in a trough of temporary defeat. Sometimes a nation would be able to accomplish the work it had in view within one year although it looked as if it would take five years and on other occasions the country was forced to remain idle.

Even so was the fate of this country and President Jawaharlal exhorted the people not to lose confidence but to mobilise under the flag till their efforts were crowned with success.

Pandit Jawaharlal, then, half-masted the tricolour to honour the memory of late Dr. Ansari.

DISENFRANCHISING THEM ALL!

Protest Against Madras Govt. Order On Voters

MADRAS May 16.

A largely attended meeting tonight at the Congress House with Mrs. Lakshmipathi presiding, passed a resolution protesting against the Government Order requiring all voters for the Madras Legislative Assembly, especially literates, to present application forms for the inclusion in the voters list personally to the Registration officers or other persons authorised by them on the ground that it would practically amount to disenfranchising a large number of voters and requesting Government to revise the Order permitting applicants to present their applications personally or by "proxy" once their literacy was duly certified by the prescribed officers.

The meeting urged on Government that time be extended till the end of June and officers be requested to tour intensively to bring home to villagers and other people the knowledge of their rights and to get them included in the voters list.

Mr. Satyamurthi, moving the resolutions, said that the only good feature of the Government of India Act was the extension of the Franchise. He considered that the present order was against the spirit of the Act.—A.P.

Orissa Reforms Secretarial

CUTTACK, May 16.

The office of the Reforms Secretary, Mr. Dixon, has been permanently shifted from Puri to Cuttack.—United Press.

Mr. Ram Krishna Khattri, Secretary of the U. P. Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, informs that it has been decided to open a Central Library in Lucknow under the auspices of his Committee.

VICEROY OUT TO FIGHT MALNUTRITION

Expresses Solicitude For Children's Health In Simla Schools

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA: May 16.

Considerable public interest has been aroused by Viceroy's reply to the Municipal address to-day—his third public pronouncement since his arrival at Delhi three weeks ago. One hears enthusiastic references to the truly oriental outlook, which the new Viceroy is developing and his peculiar capacity to draw on the imagination of the people. One noteworthy feature of Viceroy's reply is the revelation of punctilious personal care which His Excellency is devoting to health problems in Simla and the question of malnutrition of children.

The Viceroy has not only drawn public attention to the dust nuisance in Simla and its dangers from the health point of view, but has also disclosed that he is himself personally out for carrying experiments on the roads in the Viceregal Estate. This reference has encouraged hopes in the public mind that something effective will soon be done to combat the dust nuisance, which has been under discussion of the Municipality for the last three years.

Still more important is His Excellency's reference to free supply of milk to underfed children in schools, as part of the Municipal policy. His promise to go personally and inspect these centres is welcomed as an indication of general policy to deal with the problem of malnutrition in this country, which is largely responsible for the toll malaria and tuberculosis claim.

The general impression which the Viceroy's speech has left on the public mind here, is that, though His Excellency has so far given no indication of the approach which he proposes to make to political questions, he is earnestly endeavouring to tackle health problems and is taking great personal interest in them.

As one Municipal corporator told me to-day, he is essentially humane in his outlook and his interest lies mainly in the direction of great human problems of disease and poverty facing the country.

Secretariat Procedure Committee Report

SIMLA, May 15

The "United Press" learns that the Secretariat Procedure Committee report has been circulated among the Provincial Governments for their views especially the parts which relate to the tenure of offices and period of deputation of the provincial officers at the headquarters of the Government of India.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— ***The Traitor's Gate***

AFTER LONG MOMENTS A FIGURE STAGGERS OUT OF THE BUS--
4-23
WADE! ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?
I GOT THE CROWN JEWELS OUT DONAVAN--- THAT'S WHAT COUNTS!
THANK HEAVEN YOU GOT OUT IN TIME --- THERE GOES THE GAS TANK!
BOOM
THERE WERE ONLY TWO BODIES IN THAT BUS, DONAVAN! TIGER TRAYNE ESCAPED!
EDGAR ANDERSON
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